

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

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TORONTO

BEFORE our next issue is read, though not before it goes to press, the Dominion will have elected a new House of Commons. It is very difficult to throw out a government by popular vote in time of war, though it is not uncommon for it to be re-organized by a shift of combinations within the legislative body without an election. We do not think, therefore, that Mr. King is likely to be defeated, but we do anticipate a considerable reduction of his present unwieldy majority. Nor do we think that the Conservative party has a monopoly of those who desire an energetic prosecution of the war; and if the war continues and any considerable number of Liberal members of the Commons conclude that their party is not prosecuting it strongly enough, we should not be surprised to see a realignment within the new Commons.

In ordinary circumstances we should be glad to see an increased representation of Socialists in the new House, not because we have any inclination towards Socialism but because they constitute an exceptionally able and energetic body of critics of government policies. But in the present juncture the Socialists have taken an almost isolationist position favoring the minimum of Canadian participation short of absolute neutrality, and generally discrediting the entire war aims of the British and French governments as having no significance for Canadians. We do not, therefore, see how any Canadian to whom the victory of the Allies seems the most important objective of the moment can do otherwise than vote for one of the two older parties.

A Rejuvenated Party

WHATEVER may be the result of next week's election, one thing is already evidenced, namely that the Conservative party—which has not ceased to be the Conservative party merely because it is at present advocating a temporary National Government—is a very much more vigorous, compact and coherent body than it has been at any time since Mr. Bennett was defeated five years ago. The causes of that defeat arose in part out of the continuance of the depression; but there had also been a certain deterioration of the party's structure under Mr. Bennett's extremely personal autocracy, and that deterioration continued and was expedited by the defeat. In the Province of Ontario, the party's stronghold, the deterioration reached its extreme development at the time of the provincial election so dexterously managed by Mr. Hepburn over the issue of the C.I.O., and recovery began to become perceptible about the time of the convention which placed Col. Drew in the provincial leadership. It is doubtful whether the Ottawa convention of the federal party contributed much to its progress, but it must at least be said that since Dr. Manion took the helm, recovery has gone on at an increasing pace, and has been still further speeded up by the widespread doubt about some of Mr. King's defence policies and practices before the outbreak of war, and by his refusal to permit any public examination of what has been done about defence since the war began.

At the present time the party is exceptionally free from internal feuds and has been able to enlist a remarkably strong array of candidates in most of the provinces. It enjoys the advantage of having been relieved of all necessity for devising or defending any particular policies relating to domestic affairs, which in a war-time election become matters of very minor importance. Its difficulties about these, if it should attain to power, would be serious, for the disappearance of Mr. Bennett after an unsuccessful attempt to wrest the party from its ordinary course has left it with no indicated direction, and the Ottawa convention provided nothing which could be usefully employed as a guide.

However, nobody can deny that if Dr. Manion should find himself with 130 or more of his candidates elected to the House of Commons, he would have no difficulty in forming a very able Cabinet—which would almost certainly be capable of doing quite enough "fighting like blazes" within itself without any need for the importation of a few Liberals and C.C.F. members in pursuance of the announced "National Government" policy. If the Conservative representation should fall short of the

necessary one-half of the House of Commons, it is still practically certain to be strong enough, both numerically and intellectually, to provide a thoroughly efficient, as well as a sincerely patriotic, Opposition. We decline to feel much alarm about the state of the country in either of these contingencies.

Palace Revolution

MR. NIXON needs a press agent, or at least a public relations adviser. For forty-eight hours last week he allowed himself to be made to look like a fool, simply because his publicity was not being properly managed. In the first place, he should not have allowed the reasons for his resignation from the Ontario Cabinet to be made known exclusively through the *Toronto Star*; they should have been communicated in full to the Premier and handed to all the newspapers at the proper time thereafter. In the second place, he should certainly not have allowed the entire announcement of the withdrawal of his resignation to be made by Mr. Hepburn. The press was given to understand, either by Mr. Hepburn or by some of his friends, that Mr. Nixon was going to go into retreat for several days, exactly like a small boy who has been spanked, and would not attend the King meeting in Toronto. There was no contradiction of this until the meeting itself on Thursday evening, forty-eight hours after the announcement of the withdrawal of the resignation. During those forty-eight hours Mr. Hepburn looked like a first-class dictator, and Mr. Nixon like a very silly boy. The instant Mr. Nixon showed up at the meeting, the situation was completely reversed.

If Mr. Nixon can remain in Mr. Hepburn's Cabinet and still go to Mr. King's meetings, there is only one conclusion to be drawn, and that is that Mr. Nixon has won and Mr. Hepburn has lost. It was not Mr. Nixon who invented the idea that party loyalty in the Ontario Legislature extends to the support of the Premier in his criticism of the Dominion Government's conduct of the war. It was Mr. Hepburn who invented that doctrine, when he declared that the defeat of his resolution condemning the Dominion Government's conduct of the war would involve the resignation of his Government. It was a preposterous doctrine, since the conduct of the war is no concern of the Government of Ontario, but

Mr. Hepburn did assert it, and we are not disposed to be too critical of the members of his Cabinet for being unwilling to dispute with him on that issue at the moment, particularly as it was presented to them with much suddenness. But Mr. Hepburn has now completely reversed himself; he now admits that it is a matter of no concern to him what the members of his party in the Legislature, and even the members of his Cabinet, think and say about the conduct of the war by the Dominion Government. He is not only willing, but anxious, to keep Mr. Nixon in his Cabinet in spite of the fact that Mr. Nixon has publicly stated that he violently disapproves of everything that Mr. Hepburn has done concerning the conduct of the war by the Dominion Government. Mr. Nixon has not only retracted nothing of what he said in his public statement about his resignation, but he has reaffirmed it by appearing on Mr. King's platform and speaking at Mr. King's meeting. He remains in the Cabinet on his own terms and not on Mr. Hepburn's. He retains both his loyalty to the Federal Liberal Party and his \$8000 salary. In addition to that, nothing has since been heard of Mr. Hepburn's attack on the Air Force establishment at St. Thomas, which was the chief reason for Mr. Nixon's outburst.

Back to the Cabinet

THE Ontario cabinet appears to have fallen into the bad habit of failing to hold meetings for periods of weeks on end, and even of failing to talk over the affairs of government in casual conferences. Astounding as it appears, Mr. Nixon evidently did not discuss his grievance about the anti-King attitude of Mr. Hepburn with even one of the pro-King members of the cabinet; and Mr. Hepburn seems to have formed the idea that nobody in the cabinet cared how anti-King he was, which was a complete delusion. The general result of the Nixon outburst is likely to be excellent, in the way of restoring a measure of co-operation and solidarity to the cabinet. But it should never have been necessary, and the senior members of the cabinet must share with Mr. Hepburn the responsibility for letting things go as far as they did.

The very notable increase in the amount of one-man government in Canada is not due solely to the increased prestige and wilfulness of prime ministers;

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WE DON'T know how Canada's war effort is coming along, but we do know that in this last week of political campaigning its ward effort is terrific.

To vote, or not to vote,
That is the quiz.

—Old Radio-minded Manuscript.

The war, of course, can't last forever. Sooner or later Germany and Russia will run out of small countries to attack.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because your guest will say, "Do you mind if I turn on your favorite program?"

It now appears that what the Nazis have been planning all along for the Spring is an offensive peace.

The return of Harry Nixon to the Ontario Cabinet indicates that the only person who has been able to achieve peace in our time is Premier Hepburn.

The present persuasive activities of diplomats in all parts of the world in the interests of an individually advantageous peace has not surprised Timus. He knew all along that it was going to be an oily Spring.

There has been much excitement about the interviews Mr. Sumner Welles has had with the leading European figures, but we suspect that the most important and enlightening will be the interview he has with Mr. Roosevelt.

TRIPLETS BORN
WITHOUT DOCTOR

—Toronto Telegram.

Otherwise, of course, they would have been quadruplets.

Question of the Hour: "How many tons of coal till Spring?"

These dictators are amazing people. They can meet for two hours and decide the fate of the world, but in the average business institution it takes an all-day conference to decide merely the matter of a new paint job for the front door.

Finland has the admiration of the world, but there is reason to doubt that the world has the admiration of Finland.

Esther says that she'll be glad when the election is over and the politicians get off the air so that she can tune in again to hear what is not going on in Europe.

THE PICTURES

BRITAIN'S LIFE-LINE is her merchant marine. Her merchant vessels must come continuously into her ports loaded with goods if she is to win this war. German submarines and magnetic mines have taken a toll of her shipping, but the Admiralty, which has taken on this new responsibility, has resolved that for every ship sunk, three shall be built. Thus ship-building has become one of the intensified activities of war-time Great Britain. Our pictures show, left, work on the deck of a new cargo vessel, and right, a ballast pump being swung into position in the engine room of a merchantman in the making.

it is due quite as much to the indolence, complaisance or lack of character of their colleagues. A strong and determined group of ministers can still exert a great influence upon the decisions of their chief, even if all the nonentities in the cabinet are willing to support him no matter what he does. And a wise and strong government is not one which endorses blindly the opinions of a single leader, but one which constantly employs the brains and experience of all its members, and shapes its course by free and frequent consultation in which every member makes known his opinions and the reasons for them.

Let us hope that we are getting back to cabinet government in Ontario.

A Famous Club

THE Pen and Pencil Club of Montreal is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this month. It has had many famous names on its roster, and Sir Andrew Macphail, himself a distinguished member, once claimed with a slight and pardonable exaggeration that practically everything of literary importance that had come out of Montreal during the past generation had originated within the Club. One of its earliest members was Edward William Thomson, whose "Old Man Savarin" sketches are beginning to take rank among the classics of Canadian literature, and a great deal of Stephen Leacock's earlier and most brilliant work was read to the Club at its gatherings during the early years of this century. Its membership has always consisted of about an equal number of literary and graphic artists, and for a good many years it met in the studio of the Secretary of the Royal Canadian Academy, Edmond Dyonnet, who is now its oldest surviving member.

In the early years of the Club's history, literature in Canada was almost entirely the work of amateurs, and most of the literary members of the Club were business men or journalists who wrote largely for their own amusement. A certain gentlemanly contempt for both fame and its financial rewards is betrayed in the ancient tradition of the Club that the single toast at its annual dinner shall be in honor of "Unrecognized Genius." In these days literature is in process of becoming a respectable trade, even in Canada, and by the time the Pen and Pencil Club reaches its centenary its membership will probably consist mainly of people who make a living by their art, whether that art deal in words, or in lines and colors.

Student Assembly

THE National Executive of the Canadian Student Assembly has done a good deal to rehabilitate that organization from the effects of the charges brought against it by Dean Charles A. Krug of Mount Allison University, who curiously enough has declined to allow the Executive to make public his original letter to the National Secretary of the Assembly, which was the beginning of the whole controversy. The Executive has secured six letters from educationists of high repute, all of whom were in attendance at the Macdonald College conference to which Dr. Krug's charges related, and all of whom express entire approval of the Assembly and the manner in which it was conducted. Dr. John E. Rob-

(Continued on Next Page)

Finland And The Empire Of The North

BY JACK ANDERS

COUNT WITTE, a Prime Minister of the last Tsar of all the Russias, had two visitors one day who forgot their good manners, and conducted a violent discussion. They were Mendeleyeff, the great chemist, and Makaroff, an admiral. The topic of their discussion was the Arctic sea route to the Far East. The admiral preferred the obvious way of skirting the coast of Siberia, and thus reaching Vladivostok. But Mendeleyeff suggested that the safer and shorter route was across the North Pole.

At that time (1898) such discussions had only an abstract meaning for most Russians. Siberia was absolutely undeveloped, and there were consequently no ports along its coast. The Far Eastern trade between Europe and Vladivostok was, however, quite important, and the finding of a regularly passable north-eastern thoroughfare would have greatly benefited it. Naturally, the shorter the passage would be, the better it would serve shipping; the more so as the inhospitable Siberian coast did not provide any re-victualling and re-fuelling stations apart from Archangel, which is practically at the beginning of the most difficult lap of the whole voyage, and which can be used only during a few months of the year.

To consider all this as history, and moreover as history of a part of the world which is "out of the world," might mean to miss one explanation of things which look more or less mysterious when they stare at us from the headlines of our newspapers these days.

One of the first sensations of this war, long before the Finnish struggle began, brought the name of Murmansk before our eyes. This port began its history only shortly before the First World War. It owed its coming into existence to Count Witte.

Linking Up Siberia

About the turn of the century responsible people in Russia felt that Siberia should for strategical and economic reasons be connected with the European parts of the country. Communication by sea was then not possible in spite of the long northern coast line of the Russian Empire; it is only a few years ago that man learned to master the difficulties of that route. So the first connection was the Trans-Siberian Railway which was opened in 1901. Its construction was largely due to the efforts of Witte who, as Finance Minister, put the Russian finances in a shape to permit the completion of the line.

During his premiership in 1905-6 Witte caused the creation of a port on the west shore of Kola Bay, Alexandrovsk. But the place never developed, and was abandoned as a port when a few years later another port was built on the east side of the bay. It was called Romanov, and after the revolution of 1917 the name was changed to Murmansk.

When the First World War broke out it was recognized that Murmansk was admirably suited as a point of connection between Britain and Russia, because it is ice-free all the year round. But Murmansk was still isolated from its hinterland, and thus German and Austrian prisoners were used to construct hurriedly a railway line leading south. Southeast of Lake Ladoga the line connects up with another one which runs from Leningrad eastwards to join the Trans-Siberian system. Murmansk and St. Petersburg were thus connected, and the connection is the Murmansk Railway of which we hear so much these days. It was opened on December 30, 1916.

One year after its completion the line and its terminus, Murmansk, had become one of the major strategical and political objectives of the Great War. It is playing the same part, but more intensified, in the present phase of this war. We cannot properly understand the background of the Finnish developments which have taken place since, and which make the security of the Murmansk line an infinitely more vital postulate for Russia today than two decades ago.

Valuable Hinterland

To start with, the opening up of the hinterland of Murmansk has been further promoted by the construction of the Baltic-White Sea Canal in the first half of the 'thirties. The hinterland contains enormous forests whose lumber is now being floated to Murmansk, and thence shipped.

Large-scale surveys and prospecting have been carried out during the last few years, and they have established the presence of a great variety of mineral deposits. If we include in the hinterland of Murmansk the whole of Siberia we find a mineral wealth of unbelievable riches.

In the mountains along the Aldan river, a tributary of the Lena, over 50,000 people are now living on gold mining, compared with 300 in 1923. (These are not the deposits on the lower Lena, famous for the Lena Goldfields case). More goldfields are near some of the other big rivers.

There is coal in a great number of places; outstanding among them is the Kolyma district in north-east Siberia, which is as large as Germany, and is closely covered with coal deposits. In some parts the coal has been extracted for several years already. There is naphtha in Novaya Zemlya, fluorspar on the small islands south of Novaya Zemlya in the Kara Straits, and rock salt by the river Khatanga. On the lower Yenisei are copper and nickel. So much about minerals.

In agriculture, attempts are being made to extend the wheat frontier northward. Some years ago the agronomist Zyzin raised a wheat-couch grass hybrid which is said to withstand very low winter temperatures. Its cultivation raised great hopes at the time, but at present it cannot be said how far these hopes were justified. However, any development in this respect demands the close attention of Canadians, considering the cultivation potential of the vast Siberian steppes, and considering, further, that for centuries the East Siberian wheat belt was confined to regions south of a line which extends east from the northern tip of Lake Baikal.

A Reindeer Project

With regard to livestock a policy is being pursued of settling the nomad tribes of Siberia, and making them raise reindeer. The progress of this policy seems to be slow, but then it was inaugurated only in 1930. In 1932 there were 421 farms, and two years later 563. Seventeen of them, which were school farms, had together 167,000 head of reindeer.

This is a reminder of Canada's 1920 Royal Commission on the Reindeer and Musk Ox Industries, which was appointed by Mr. Meighen following an address before a joint meeting of members of the Senate and the House by Mr. V. Stefansson, the Arctic explorer. The Government did not take any direct further measures, but it granted a lease of 113,000 square miles in the southern part of Baffin Island to the Hudson's Bay Reindeer Company. In October 1921 five hundred and fifty head of reindeer from Norway were landed. Similar shipments were to follow annually, and the ultimate aim was hundreds of thousands, or even millions of reindeer. But at the end of the first year no reindeer were left, and no Company. And the Eskimos were fatter.

Apart from Murmansk seven new ports along the coast of northern Siberia have been planned, and some of them are partially in operation. Two further ports



were completed in the late twenties, one on the mouth of the river Ob, and a very important one on the mouth of the Yenisei, Port Igarka. It exports lumber, grain, butter, flax, canned fish, furs, and mica. Not very far from Port Igarka are the coal mines of Novilskoje which supply the ships with coal, relieving them of the necessity of coaling in their home ports for the whole round trip, thus increasing their loading capacity on the outward voyage. A railway line of some forty miles long connects Igarka with the rich nickel deposits of Norilsk. The chief drawback is, of course, that Port Igarka can work only six weeks in a year!

These observations make it clear that the security of Murmansk is most vital to Russia. To sum up the reasons: they are economic and political. Murmansk is the western terminal port of the country, and as such has the outstanding importance which any terminal port has anywhere. Moreover, being ice-free throughout the year, Murmansk takes all Siberian exports which can stand the railway freight during the months when they cannot be shipped down the great Siberian rivers to one of the other nine ports. Politically Murmansk's importance lies in its task of protecting the whole north of Russia and Siberia and its trade, because the port is naturally the only naval base which Russia has in those regions.

The Struggle of 1918

Without a possibility of answering it, it is at least worth asking the question if the Russian demand for transit through the Petsamo district is perhaps not entirely prompted by the nickel there, but also by strategical reasons. We have already intimated that such considerations were most important after the Russian collapse in 1917. Early in 1918 British troops were landed in Murmansk. The idea behind this was that they should try to defeat Bolshevism, and make the Russians go on with the war. We know that this was not achieved, partly perhaps because in April 1918 the Germans landed an expeditionary force in Finland, in order to help the Finns establish their independence, and crush Bolshevism in Finland.

At that time political, military, and diplomatic activities in Finland, and about the Murmansk Railway, presented a tangle whose unravelling demands a real detective sense. We can relate here only the main points, but they must be related because they contribute much to the understanding of what is going on today.

Going down the Murmansk line would have meant that British forces would have met German forces. Such a risk was out of the question for Britain, firstly because the Germans had a much shorter and safer line of communication through the Baltic, and secondly because the German offensive of 1918 was in full swing, and did not allow the withdrawal of substantial Allied forces from the Western Front; and other forces could not have been taken to Murmansk. The military position thus being a stalemate, diplomatic activity took the foreground.

The Finns were since 1808 in the Russian Empire, the Tsar being Grand Duke of Finland. Otherwise Finland's independence was almost as far-reaching as is that of a Dominion in the British Commonwealth. Britain and Russia being allies in the Great War, the Finns naturally could not count on Britain in their fight for independence from Russia. So they turned to Germany, and from 1915 on Finnish young men were sent to Germany for military training. Eventually they formed a separate unit of several thousands which fought in the German army against Russia.

After the 1917 revolution the Russian army of occupation in Finland turned Red, and as the 103 socialist members of Finland's 200-members diet also turned Bolshevik, a Soviet Republic was proclaimed in Finland.

Rise of Mannerheim

This was the time when Baron Mannerheim's star rose. With his "white" army he defeated the Reds in the north of Finland, but nothing could be achieved in the south. So the Germans were called in, and they

THE PICTURES

HOMES FROM HOME. Everything is being done to provide the pleasures of civilian life for Canadian troops in training in Great Britain. These pictures out of many received from the Old Country show Canadian troops in their moments of leisure. Above, left, Their Majesties, after requesting the checker players to remain seated, ask a few friendly questions. The scene is the Canadian Beaver Club in Spring-gardens, near Charing Cross, which is described as the "luxury" club for Canadian soldiers. Right, the reading room, where newspapers from home are found in abundance. Lower left, an attempt at the perfect shot in the Y.M.C.A. Club, formerly the Westminster Hospital.

succeeded in quelling Bolshevism in Finland within a few weeks.

The political situation which then developed can only be called tragic-comic. The British hoped for the defeat of Bolshevism by keeping Russia united; they thought if Russia fell to pieces, Tsarism could not be restored, and Russia would not take up arms again against Germany. Naturally they could not prevent Finnish independence.

On the other hand, the Germans thought that if Russia fell to pieces, Tsarism would return and they did not like this, but they disliked Bolshevism, too. Naturally they helped the Finns in their fight for independence because they were sure (but wrongly) that if they did not, England would, and would then restore the front at the back of Germany. But thereafter they worked for the Russian status quo, in favor of the Bolsheviks. So both Britain and Germany worked for Russian unity, but for exactly opposite reasons.

Most of the length of the Murmansk Railway runs through Eastern Karelia. The Karelians are racially, culturally, and by language Finns. When Finland revolted, they revolted too. But they did not succeed,

because the English would not and could not support them; the Germans could, but would not. Finland naturally wanted to incorporate Eastern Karelia, and also the Kola Peninsula on which Murmansk is situated. But the German High Command declared that the seizure of the Murmansk Railway would sap Russia's lifeblood, and that therefore they would not agree to it.

To Deliver Russia

However, the Finns prepared military operations, but they were not carried out because Germany collapsed, and this, of course, strengthened Russia although she was in the throes of civil war. Another Finnish, or rather Mannerheim, project did not come to fruition. When Bolshevism was defeated in Finland, and the country's independence established, Baron Mannerheim wanted to raise a large Finnish army with which to march against Russia in order to liberate her from Bolshevism. His idea was that if he could re-establish the monarchy in Russia, that country would be so grateful as to leave Finland's independence for ever untouched. However, the Finnish government declared they would not shed a drop of Finnish blood for Russia's liberation, because they were not sure of Russia's gratitude thereafter. Baron Mannerheim then resigned, also for other reasons which were connected with this question.

When Finland and Russia concluded peace in October, 1920, Finland's frontiers were confirmed as those of the Grand Duchy, and in addition Russia ceded the Petsamo district. This district is said to have been ceded to Finland a long time before, but Finland had never taken possession of it.

We see, then, that the Murmansk Railway has once before determined the relations between, and the activities of, Britain, Germany, and Russia. Nobody can take seriously the Russian contention that they began the Finnish War because Finland attacked them. And there can only be one judgment about Russia's conduct. But the grave Russian problem remains; there is the Murmansk line, one of the arteries of a great nation. It is indefensible in the north, and was undefended in the south. Have we been reasonable in tacitly assuming that this problem would not press for solution one day?

The Front Page

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Bins, Director of Educational Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, says that he can find no grounds whatever for condemning the Assembly, and on the contrary has been "impressed by the grasp of fundamentals and sincerity of purpose on the part of those responsible for shaping its program." Referring to Dean Krug, he says: "By the time he acquires the years and experience that are usually the equipment of a university dean, his impulses will probably be more restrained by thought of the slowness with which truth catches up with error." Prof. W. H. D. Vernon of Brandon College says: "It seems to me that those who have attacked the Canadian Student Assembly either have no conception of what it means to be British and democratic, or they have made a deliberate attempt to sabotage an organization of which, for private reasons, they are afraid, and of whose success they are jealous."

Prof. A. R. M. Lower of the University of Manitoba finds that "Most of the students attending the conference were deeply sincere in the degree of their Canadianism; to them, devotion to their common country (I speak of both French and English) exceeded any other political loyalty." Dean Hall of Sir George Williams College, Montreal, regarding the Assembly as an experiment in the functional ap-

proach to democracy, says that it was to him "a valuable and enlightening experience." All these testimonies, being on the side of the defence, will no doubt never attract one-half the attention which was given to Dean Krug's original charges; but they may at least serve to keep the Assembly from being smashed by its enemies until it has had a further chance to show that it can do useful work for the development of a true Canadianism in our young university students.

First Aid to Soldiers

THAT invaluable Canadian authority on the art of ministering to the victims of accidents, wounds and drowning, Q.M.S. R. C. Wood, has issued, through Macmillans of Canada, a 1940 edition of the little pocket handbook which was so immensely useful to the Canadian troops in the last war. "The Soldier's First Aid" is completely up-to-date in every way, even to the extent of telling the soldier how to bandage without the torn-up puttees which were so handy when that article of wearing apparel was in vogue. It is rigidly practical and entirely free from all scientific medical terms, and the outline pictures are admirable in their simplicity and directness.

French, English, Americans and Liberty

BY F. H. D. PICKERSGILL

Paris, France.

AS I was talking to an American in a Paris café, a Czech refugee, who was sitting at the next table reading one of the London daily papers, leaned over and pointed out something on the editorial page, a discussion of political liberty and censorship. He then told us how he marvelled at the freedom of opinion in England, the bold manner in which the English permitted themselves to defend liberty in the columns of their newspapers at a time when all discussion might be considered as dangerous. We, a Canadian and an American, both of us unused to and somewhat bewildered by the workings of the English mind, and, furthermore, accustomed to take liberty quite for granted, expressed a certain blank lack of interest in his imagination. "You cannot imagine," he said, "what an impression this sort of thing makes on the Central European mind. Even in Czechoslovakia, the most democratic of the Central European countries, at the height of its democracy, we didn't get around to discussions of liberty so daring and so frank as can be found here, and at such a difficult time, too."

I asked him how long he had been living in France, that he should go on being so impressed by England, and that France, in respect of political liberty, should not make any particular impression upon him. He had been here for six months, he told us, and had never seen in France the sort of thing one finds in all English newspapers. The obvious reply was "The French don't talk about liberty; they have it." Not that it is lacking in England, but it is a different sort of liberty.

THE remark clarified certain of my own ideas, and gave me an inkling of the reasons why the average intelligent American and the average intelligent Frenchman understand one another, almost at once, whereas the Frenchman or the American, great as may be his respect for England and the English, is mystified by the Englishman as much as the Englishman is mystified by the French and the Americans.

The common understanding of Americans and French people is very well known, and is seen on half-a-dozen different planes. In literature, for example. My French acquaintances who read English, when they think of modern literature in the English language, think of Hemingway, Dos Passos, Faulkner, Clifford Odets,



THE NEW CRIMINAL—(Made in Germany)
Extreme cases of Germans who listen to foreign broadcasts will be punished with death — Nazi announcement.

long series of Paris dailies, ranging from the Socialist *Populaire* to the Royalist *Action Française*, expressing every shade of opinion from Left to Right, and the innumerable controversies and polemics in the journals of opinion, and the concrete results of these discussions in political or syndicalist action, the active seriousness with which the French make use of their political liberty is apparent. It is apparent too in the degree of democracy attained in this country of individualists, the most democratic in the world, with the possible exception of the United States.

THIS liberty is taken more or less for granted, and is restricted in extraordinary situations such as the state of war without undue fuss, but when it is really endangered it is defended, not with talk, but with action. In February, 1934, when France was menaced with a Fascist putsch, it was neither newspapers nor politicians'

talk which saved French democracy and liberty. By the declaration of a one-day general strike on February 12, the French working-men and employees said: "Watch your step; we're showing you what we can do if we want to." The warning was sufficient to knock the danger out of existence.

The tendency common to the French and the Americans to translate their thought into action is undoubtedly a decidedly revolutionary tendency. The Englishman, conservative and traditionalist, can think what he likes, but his acts depend more on his traditions than on his thinking. Thus parliamentary democracy and political liberty are preserved in England in large part because they belong to the English political system; political liberty is taken as an absolute, an end in itself. In France, on the other hand, political liberty is a means to an end, a means to accomplishing something, and is jealously guarded with that in view.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The Limits of Liberty

BY B. K. SANDWELL

I HAVE received a letter from Mrs. Beckie Buhay, Publicity Director of the Canadian Labor Defence League, who writes to me "in the knowledge that you are interested in the preservation of civil liberty in this country." Mrs. Buhay's letter is concerned with the amount of bail set for various persons who have been arrested upon the charge of having anti-war literature in their possession. I am inclined to regard the mere possession of anti-war literature, unaccompanied by any attempts to make use of it for persuasive purposes, as a somewhat venial offence, and indeed as being in many cases capable of not being an offence at all. I have myself, in my capacity as a journalist, had samples of the anti-war literature of the Canadian Communist party in my possession from time to time since the Defence of Canada Regulations went into effect; but I have never made any attempt to use them for the purpose of persuading Canadians against the war, and indeed the purpose of my having them is precisely the opposite. I should prefer it if the Regulations required proof of something more active than the mere possession of a copy or two of an anti-war document before a crime could be established, for I realize not only that mere possession may be perfectly innocent and harmless, but also that it is extremely easy for such articles to be "planted" in the possession of the accused without his consent. Where the charge extends no further than the possession of a few copies of such documents, I think that bail might well be set at a very moderate figure.

But Mrs. Buhay has enclosed with her letter to me another and less personal document, also signed by herself as Publicity Director of the Labor Defence League "in absence of A. E. Smith, National Secretary, now on tour." And this document is an entirely different matter, and does not engage any of my sympathy. It is a "Statement by National Executive Committee, Canadian Labor Defence League," and it assures me that an atmosphere of so great fear and intimidation has been created by the application of the Defence of Canada Regulations that "no organization or progressive group is safe!" It tells me that "If this repression keeps on then liberty in Canada will be dead and Fascism will have taken mastery over our country. All possible must be done by the common people to prevent this development..." We must demand the release of Douglas Stewart, John Weir, and all imprisoned or arrested under the provisions of the War Act. We must demand the restoration of freedom of speech, press, organization, freedom of conscience. Our age-long rights won by the people through generations of struggle must be maintained." And it asks me to extend my financial and moral support to the C.L.D.L. "to the end that an aroused public shall frustrate the present attacks and that civil liberty will again prevail." Particular exception is taken by the circular to "the hundreds of raids carried out throughout the Dominion to prevent the distribution of election anti-war literature, the arrests of Harry Binder and others in Ottawa, and Robt. Kayes and Victor Guy in Hamilton. It is practically impossible for any candidate who is in opposition to the Government war program to carry on an election campaign."

Example of Russia

Now I am most anxious that civil liberty shall again prevail, and shall prevail permanently, in the Dominion of Canada. I am even anxious that it should prevail, to whatever extent it safely can prevail, during the war; but I am not anxious that it should prevail to such an extent that Canada becomes incapable of carrying on the war efficiently, and therefore runs the risk of having civil liberty permanently rendered impossible by a German-

Russian victory. I do not think that a reasonable conception of civil liberty requires that it should be possible for anybody to distribute anti-war literature, whether under the guise of an election campaign or otherwise, while the war is actually in progress. I see no reason why it should be possible for a candidate who is in opposition to Canada's participation in the war to carry on a campaign against that participation. I am, moreover, quite certain that if Canada happened to be fighting on the same side as Russia, Mrs. Buhay would herself be violently opposed to the distribution of anti-war literature, and would have no interest whatever in civil liberty. And I strongly incline to believe that the distribution of anti-war literature in either Germany or Russia at the present time would lead to the distributor being promptly taken out, stood up against the wall, and shot. I do not feel inclined to lay much stress upon the example of Germany, for very few people in Canada would hold Germany up as a well governed country; but I do lay stress upon the example of Russia, because I am quite sure that Mrs. Buhay, Mr. Douglas Stewart, Mr. Harry Binder, and the rest of them are all convinced that Russia is an admirably governed country, and that Canada would do well to imitate the Russian method of government.

War is a painful and regrettable thing, to be entered into only in order to avoid other, more painful and more regrettable things. One of the most painful and regrettable things about it is the necessity which it imposes of somewhat reducing the limits within which freedom of conscience and freedom of expression can be tolerated. There are always limits, even in time of peace. Absolute freedom of conscience, so far as external acts are concerned, and absolute freedom of expression do not exist even in countries most devoted to civil liberty. No matter how much a man's conscience may urge him to do so, we do not allow him to practice polygamy, to steal from the rich in order to give to the poor, or to advocate assassination. In time of war we are compelled to draw the limits a little closer. A man may conscientiously believe that it is his duty to help Germany to win; but we cannot permit him to act upon that conscientious conviction.

No Great Hardship

It does not appear to me that any great hardship is thus imposed upon the individual. Mr. Douglas Stewart, for example, quite sincerely believes—or at least I am willing to credit him with so believing—that the success of Germany in this war, up to the point desired by Russia, will be a good thing for the world. But the Canadian people as a rule, through their elected representatives, have decided that it would not, and a large number of them are actually fighting or preparing to fight and risking their lives in order to prevent even that degree of success by Germany. In these circumstances, I cannot see that it is any great hardship for Mr. Stewart to keep quiet about his convictions. But the important thing is that by not keeping silent he is affording aid and comfort to the enemy, and the Canadian people, who have sent a large number of their men to fight that enemy, and who even at home are running some risks and incurring great financial expenditures because they have done so, cannot be expected to allow anybody within their jurisdiction to afford aid and comfort to the enemy.

The liberty which Mrs. Buhay is demanding is the liberty to impede, hamper and if possible put an end to Canada's effort to bring about, in conjunction with her Allies, the defeat of Germany. That particular liberty does not exist in Canada at the moment, and there is no reason why it should. For if Canada and her Allies do not succeed in bringing about the defeat of Germany, no kind of liberty will exist in Canada.

"What could FATHER have been thinking about?"



"It seems he had made his Will back in 1927 when he was very well off."

"Last month Father passed away and they opened his Will. It turns out that he ordered a lot of bequests to be made at once, and my younger brother and I were to have all that was left. The property has dwindled so much that after those bequests are paid there will be almost nothing left for us. They tell me Father should have changed his Will more recently—but that nothing can be done about it now..."

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THE HITLER WAR

Crying Peace, Peace...

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

Teacher: "What is the significance of the 11th of November, 1918?"
Schoolgirl: "On that day the Armistice of the Great War was signed and there has been two minutes' peace each year since."
(from the Manchester Guardian)

MARCH, which came in to the roar of a threatened German offensive, goes out to the beat of a Nazi peace drive. Through one of those

dexterous shifts to which we are now well accustomed, Hitler has thrown off the lion's skin of the warrior and appears in an Easter garb of lamb's wool. It is hard to say in which guise he is the more ludicrous—or the more dangerous. Peace has a powerful appeal to this war-weary and crisis-weary world. Not the least curious aspect of this war is that no one seems to want to fight it, but all are busy hedging themselves in

with fortifications. What Hitler means by "peace" has fortunately, however, been too plainly portrayed since our last attempt to buy it from him, for many of our people to be deluded by its insidious appeal.

Why is Hitler seeking peace? With his military strength virtually untapped it is scarcely out of weakness—which is not to say that he mightn't think it desirable to demonstrate once more to his own people that he is doing everything possible to secure peace, before carrying them into a further stage of the war. Do we yet properly understand the game Hitler is playing? As I remarked several weeks ago, we considered the whole situation changed last September when we declared war; but did Hitler?

In this connection I have come across no more interesting guide than a memorandum which Wickham Steed

published shortly after the outbreak of war; I have it from the Paris *Neue Tagebuch*. A Nazi envoy, seeking to convince a neutral statesman that Germany was the certain winner and the right side to come down on, found his arguments disputed and in a heated discussion appears to have said more than he intended, as Germans so often will. The neutral statesman noted it all down afterwards and Wickham Steed secured a copy. This was early last summer; he naturally communicated it at once to the British Government. Here is how Hitler's envoy presented his master's infallible plan.

The Fuehrer was busy improving his relations with Russia, in the hope of neutralizing and localizing the Polish conflict. He did not believe that Britain and France would attack him in the West and he would hold back intensive air bombing as long as they

did, as Germany was not yet prepared for a general war. Finishing off the Polish campaign as quickly as possible he would shuttle his armies across to the Western Front and at the same time launch a great propagandistic peace offensive. This was where Italy would come in, Mussolini repeating his Munich role of "peace broker" while France was made to feel the pressure of the Axis. Hitler would throw all the onus of continuing the war on the Western Powers, and would make special appeals through Switzerland, Belgium and Holland. He was confident that he would succeed and would be acclaimed by people everywhere as the savior of world peace.

Now let us see how this bears the test of events. As an exposition of Hitler's technique it is corroborated by Rauschning's quotations from the Fuehrer's conversation in his intimate circle. The plan of holding in the West and operating freely in the East is blatantly confirmed by the building of the Westwall fortifications. Is it not possible that these mean exactly what their name implies? Then we have had a full-dress rehearsal of the scheme, the pressure-play of September, 1938, which led to Munich. At that time, as a year later, Hitler threw the onus of making war onto us, believing us psychologically incapable of taking the offensive. From his speeches since there can be no question but that he attributed his "diplomatic Sedan" to the use of dreadful threats, and considered Chamberlain's "appeasement" talk mere British hypocrisy. And he certainly did not fail to notice that the pacific British and French populations welcomed the capitulation of their leaders and the avoidance of war with cheers of hysterical relief. That was the worst of Munich, that it encouraged Hitler to try again; the rush to complete the Westwall fortifications proved that he intended to do so soon.

The Steed outline is corroborated also, and most forcibly and authoritatively by Count Ciano's revelations to the Italian Chamber last December 16th. In justifying Italy's apparent failure to implement her alliance with Germany he explained that this had been concluded the previous May on the definite understanding that "both parties were agreed on the necessity of maintaining peace for a considerable time in order to perfect their internal reconstruction and complete their military preparations." "This period was estimated by Italy at three, and by Germany at four to five years. . . . The German Government agreed on the necessity of not raising any seriously controversial questions during this period."

Then we have the actual development of last Fall's events. Hitler made his deal with Russia, as the envoy predicted. He withheld attack by land and air in the West, hurried through the Polish campaign, shuttled his troops across to the Western front and launched his peace drive from the tribune of the Reichstag on the 6th of October. He said Germany had no quarrel with France, and offered to "guarantee" the British Empire! He called war in the West absurd, criminal, senseless, threw all the onus of continuing it onto the Allies, and threatened them with secret weapons, bloodbaths and what-not unless they accepted his terms and quit. He induced Belgium and Holland to make a peace initiative.

It Didn't Work Out

Here his plan went off the rails. British and French politely turned down the Belgian-Dutch mediation and refused to be scared by Hitler's horrible threats. Mussolini, his counsel against war rejected in August, refused to exert Axis pressure and repeat his Munich performance. The plan for seizing Holland, as I believe for use as a hostage for peace and a threat of war with Britain, was flunked when Leopold boldly stepped in. The war, if it could be called such, dragged through the winter as little more than—to use the words of a Nazi admiral—a guerrilla campaign against British shipping and sea-power. By the New Year a few shrewd observers were insisting that Spring would more likely bring a renewed peace effort on Germany's part than a great offensive in the West. Now President Roosevelt's initiative and the fall of Finland have given Hitler his opportunity. How does he intend to exploit it?

He, of course, according to the old German custom, will continue to threaten us with the great offensive which he is all ready to launch if we don't call off the war now. But it seems to me that the satisfaction which his press has shown over the closing of the northern flank approach to the Reich indicates that Hitler is far more interested in preventing the war from growing and spreading than in fighting it out. His first principle of action, it cannot be pointed out too often, has always been: *limited moves*. When he calls the German war lords of 1914-18 fools, he intimates that he would never have allowed a situation to arise where Germany found herself fighting almost the whole world.

There is nothing in the German character, in the history of the peace initiatives of the last war, or of Hitler's numerous "peace" offers since 1933 to indicate that the Germans have any conception of a negotiated peace. What Hitler is working for, in my belief, is a super-Munich. Again, let us piece together the evidence. There are, first of all, the familiar, drastic threats of the alterna-

tive. There is the attempt to prove to us that we have no way of attacking Germany anyway; immediately on the fall of Finland and the blocking of the northern flank approach Hitler turned his attention to closing the other, up through the Balkans. With the Nazi press full of intimations that the Russians would now be free to turn to the South East, the power diplomacy of the Wilhelmstrasse tried to stampede Roumania into accepting a German protectorate and scare Turkey into loosening her bonds with the Allies and making up to the Soviet.

At the same time the word "Axis" rings through the German press again, with the claim that it was never so strongly welded. Patently, Hitler desires to restore the Axis to its old vigor, and for what purpose but to harass the Allies in the Mediterranean and lame their Near Eastern operations? To promise Italy all the North African spoils she wants after the big capitulation costs him nothing. On top of all this he would need some shock factor. If his pact with Stalin wasn't big enough last September to shock Britain and France out of the war this will have to be bigger. I see a hint of it in the suggestion in the press that Ribbentrop proposed that Italy join a German-led economic bloc comprising all of Europe between the Rhine and the Urals, i.e., a revival of Napoleon's Continental System, to defy the British blockade.

Dimly visible through the fog of propaganda and secrecy that is the outline which I see of Hitler's scheme. Will it work? There is no indication that it is going to get any support whatever from the concurrent peace efforts of the Pope or President Roosevelt. The latter's proposals for a peace of morality, brotherhood, disarmament, freedom of thought, and equal rights for small nations reveal no shred of common ground with any which Hitler could conceivably put forward. The Vatican has been at pains to display that Ribbentrop's recent visit was entirely distasteful and his proposals unacceptable.

The parting shot of the important Italian foreign affairs mouthpiece, *Giovanni Ansaldo*, in Ciano's *Telegrafo*, speeding Ribbentrop over the Alps with a quotation from Dante in-

FINAL COMFORT

WEAR the sandals valiantly of fate
Though it pinches
Short by inches
Though its narrow
Thongs may narrow
Let your stride be firm and straight.

An interval we must be shod
A finite distance must be trod
Before we slip, with grateful breath
Into the ample shoes of death!
MAY RICHSTONE.

timating that that is where the barbarians should stay, did not indicate that the boorish Nazi Foreign Minister had handled his mission to Mussolini any better. More likely than not he held out in one hand the spoils which would be Italy's in the big pay-off, and clenched the other fist to show what she would get if she didn't come along. How otherwise interpret the defiant announcement in the Fascist Chamber the next day of the completion of the Brenner fortifications? Or the promise of Italian aid semi-officially given in the Roumanian Parliament? These things don't happen by accident with Mussolini. The meeting on the Brenner looks like an attempt of the master to repair a plan which the servant has almost wrecked.

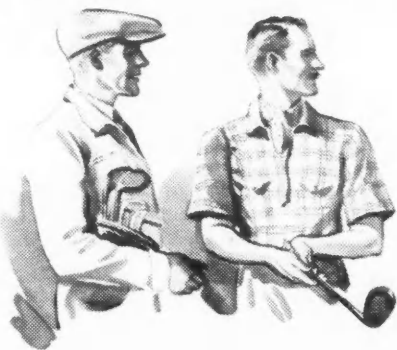
The Distrustful Duce

Hitler will not get his super-Munich. He will over-play his hand. Roumania, in a far more dangerous situation than Italy, has already rebuffed him. Mussolini, I don't think, is ready to choose sides yet, to "rush to the aid of the victor," as one correspondent has aptly put it. With 80 per cent of his supplies coming through Gibraltar and Suez it would be economic suicide for him to join a Continental bloc; besides he would lose the lucrative war-trade with the Allies which is to recoup Italy's finances. He has been bribed with Tunisia, Jibuti and the rest before, for arranging another Munich, and he knows how that came out. When he launched his campaign two months later Hitler found it inconvenient to support him, but instead signed a peace accord with the French.

All the more will the Duce distrust any assurance which Hitler may pass on to him from Bolshevik Russia, about keeping hands off the Balkans, or dividing them up evenly. Nor will he care to give up the support of the Vatican, whose worldwide connections give his policy a greater influence than it could otherwise have. And perhaps, little as Mussolini may relish the prospect of living in a Europe dominated by Britain and France, approaching the age of 60 he may well view life under the jittery and unpredictable Hitler with even more distaste.

So that I don't think he will join in Hitler's super-Munich, or that he can find any ground for mediation between Hitler's "peace" proposals and Roosevelt's. Even if he did, we would not bow to the one, nor after our experience with the well-intentioned Mr. Wilson's League of Nations and guarantee to France, would we dare trust our destiny to the unrattled guarantees of an unselected, if equally well-intentioned, Mr. Roosevelt.

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December 31, 1939

Assets	
U.S. Government Bonds	\$ 5,663,916.61
Corporation Stocks	8,641,400.00
Stock of Subsidiary Fire Insurance Company	1,427,592.18
Total Investments	\$15,732,908.79
Premiums in Course of Collection (Less than 90 days old)	1,730,701.99
Cash in Banks and Offices	6,617,123.16
Accrued Interest	59,375.00
Total Admitted Assets	\$24,140,108.94
Liabilities	
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	\$ 6,281,598.83
Reserve for Liability Claims and Claims Expense (N.Y. Law)	5,706,940.24
Reserve for Other Claims and Claims Expense	482,487.66
Reserve for Commissions (Not Due)	377,483.89
Reserve for Taxes	716,928.43
Reserve for Other Liabilities	9,091.89
Capital Stock	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus	8,565,578.00
Surplus as regards Policyholders	10,565,578.00
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Victoria League Club

London, England.

BY MARY GOLDIE

THE King George and Queen Elizabeth Victoria League Club for Service Men from Overseas, which was opened on December 20, is the first building of its kind to be opened during this war where men of all the Overseas Forces are able to find suitable and comfortable accommodation while in London. I have been at the Club these past few days, and have seen the first overseas men to be given leave in this country, come to this Club and find it something which they had hardly dared to hope for. I was on duty in the Club when our first customers arrived—some fifty strong. Fifty of the young Newfoundland fishermen who recently arrived in this country, having volunteered for mine-sweeping in the seas about Great Britain. I was able to watch the effect on these boys of having some place like this in which to stay. I watched them enjoying the large and really beautiful Lounge. I saw some of them quietly reading in the Reading Room. I heard some of them in the Games Room, having a game of billiards or ping-pong. I supplied practically all of them with writing paper within some thirty minutes of their arrival, and saw the Writing Room filled to capacity with young, naive and very brave sailor boys sending their first words home to their families. I talked to them, with some difficulty understanding their parti-

Many Canadians

I was also on duty in the Club when the first batch of Canadians arrived and I watched with delight the ever-increasing booking queue just inside the front doors of the Club. These boys had only a few days before arrived in England, the first of the Canadians to come to the Mother Country, and now here they were in London, with their first leave ahead of them. I felt a sense of comfort to have my fellow-countrymen about me again. I must write of how they impressed me, with their frank and cheerful ways, with their talk of home, and of the future, with their deep appreciation of what was being done for them here, and with their great delight at finding such a place, complete with central heating!

For three days I have been watching them as they moved about the Club, or directing them as I met them in the streets, and I have been hearing of their families and of the towns and cities from which they have come; I have listened to their tales of the ocean crossing; I have seen one or

two of them bravely struggling against homesickness—their first time away from home, and they have no friends here. I have helped one or two of them who were ill with colds. I have talked to them, and I have found them far more attractive and cheerful than I had remembered they could be. They are so appreciative of what is being done for them, so glad that somewhere in a great, strange city like London there are people and a place to which they can come back for comfort and for help.

They all have wanted to see the sights of London, although London's thickest and heaviest fogs have been settled on the city almost since the day they arrived. But they have braved both fog and black-out and have set out upon their sight-seeing travels with the same cheerfulness and gaiety with which they have set out upon their new life in the army. The days were not without a certain strain of sadness. Some of them were so homesick. They looked too young to be dressed in khaki and going out to fight. Their conversations were sometimes, too, perfect mirrors of their thoughts. But on the whole, there was happiness and cheerfulness present in the Victoria League Club.

A British Gift

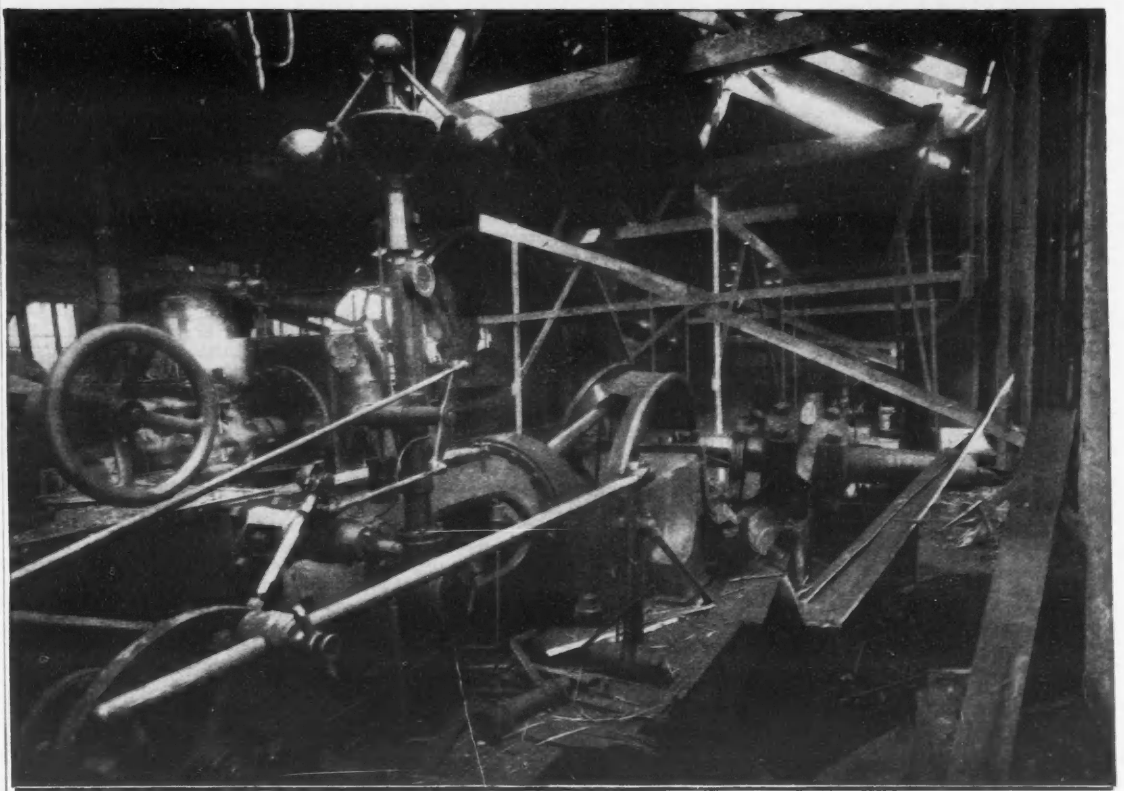
I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that it is English people who are responsible for this haven for the men from Canada. The Victoria League, while extending through many Dominions and Colonies, has its headquarters here in London, and most of its leading men and women executives are English. It is well to note the fact that this League has had the welfare of the Empire men so at heart that they have made this tremendous and wonderfully successful effort and put into being one of the most up-to-date, comfortable and pleasant Club houses I have ever had the good fortune to see. Working there as I do and seeing the boys come and go, I feel that the League has done something for which all the people of the Empire whose sons and brothers are coming to this country, can never fully thank them for.

The Club used to be a residence of the London University. While most of the staff of the residence remains on to carry out its new work, a good many of the helpers are voluntary. In the dining room there are shifts of voluntary canteen workers, each with its commandant. At an allotted hour, one shift follows another, the outgoing one handing over control of the dining room and serving room to the incoming one. Those women who have volunteered to take the breakfast shift are given rooms in the Club for the previous night. By the great kindness of someone interested in the League, the Newfoundland fishermen had all meals in the Club free during their stay.

A man staying at the Club pays 2s 6d (about 55 cents) for bed, bath and breakfast, and 3s (about 65 cents) if he has a room to himself. There are single rooms, double rooms and rooms for three. Meals are charged for at a very reasonable rate. No doubt, in time, London will see many more of these Clubs springing up, as more and more of the Empire forces arrive here, or pass through this country en route to other destinations. But this, the first of these Clubs to make its appearance in this war is, to my mind, a most noble donation from English people towards the happiness of the soldiers from overseas and one which should be fully appreciated.

War Hospitality

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SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Illustrated Weekly

Oil Undergoes Its Second Revolution

Third of a series of articles on the "chemical revolution" which marks America's entrance into a new industrial phase. These articles will attempt to look into the immediate, practical future of a dozen or more key industries whose fortunes are being made—and unmade—by the progress of modern research.

THE great North American oil industry, fourth ranking on the continent, with over \$2,000,000,000 invested in its far flung refineries, is in the midst of its second major change in basic refining methods.

It is a change that conceivably might be more far-reaching in its effects than any event in the industry since the real use of gasoline as a motor fuel was first realized.

The first major change in refining came when the old method of distilling gasoline was supplanted by the cracking processes which used terrific heat and enormous pressures to smash up the petroleum into its component parts.

Now the industry is hurriedly preparing to change itself into what will be virtually a synthetic, organic chemical industry. The remarkable new processes that will accomplish this all use what are called "catalysts," a sort of chemical magic wand, to

shuffle and reshuffle the petroleum molecules around much more effectively, and incidentally without the sledge hammer technique of the heat and high pressure cracking processes.

To the petroleum industry this means very much larger production of gasolines with higher octane (efficiency) ratings. It means better balance in production between profitable gasoline and relatively unprofitable fuel oils. It will also mean many millions spent on new refineries.

To the air transport companies this development will mean much faster planes carrying heavier loads and more passengers across the continent at much lower fuel cost.

It may mean, later on, new types of high compression motors in our automobiles giving greater mileage and better performance—perhaps the most important major change in the motor industry in years. It may even mean some day not too far off, 100 octane gasoline at the corner filling station.

Invading Chemical Field

Also, since petroleum is as varied a source of molecules to work with as

coal tar, the new processes making these molecules more readily and cheaply available as convenient chemical raw materials will mean an increasing invasion of the chemical field by the oil companies. The production of a material called butadiene, source for the buna type synthetic rubbers, is the latest and most striking example of this last point.

Looking into the insides of hydrocarbon molecules seems like a dull pastime—and rearranging them at will may seem pretty far fetched.

However, because this is what chemists have learned to do, we are in the midst of another great scientific and industrial revolution. Petroleum is made up of a great variety of these hydrocarbon molecules of different types, arranged sometimes to make what we call gasoline, sometimes kerosene or many other things.

The newly perfected processes take these molecules and re-combine them, almost to order, into new types of synthetic gasolines better than anything made in the old way, or if desired into organic chemicals.

One of the things for example that chemists and oil engineers have discovered is that the type or arrange-

ment of the molecule gives certain qualities to the fuel.

They have found for example that "long chain" molecules are knockers in your motor. What they call "branched chain" molecules are not knockers and make much better fuel. "Unsaturated" molecules are apt to form gums.

The advantages of the new techniques is that they enable the chemist to transform or combine the unsatisfactory type of molecules into the more useful types so as to make larger amounts of the superior, high octane fuels. The first use of these high octane fuels will be as blending fluids to improve the quality of gasoline. Much as whiskey distillers in the early days of repeal used a little 15 year old whiskey to improve the quality of the new whiskey they had to sell, so will oil companies blend the high octane gasoline with low octane fuel.

A Ready Market

The large oil companies, who have been building plants to use these new chemical catalytic processes, naturally have as their first aim profitable markets ready for expansion and large enough to justify money spent on new equipment.

So their first effort will be to make

more and better aviation gasoline, and, next, to produce large supplies of high octane gasoline for general automobile use.

More or less unnoticed by the general public, the octane rating (that is to say the fuel efficiency) of gasoline sold at filling stations has been going up steadily year by year, so that today the so-called "regular" grades are better than the premium grades sold not so many years ago. So far most of the improvement in quality has been accomplished by the use of tetra ethyl lead made by the Ethyl Gasoline Corp. and by heat cracking. But, the new catalytic processes are on the way, and will provide an even more efficient method of providing super-gasoline.

Hundred octane gasoline at the corner filling station may still be some distance off but the average is now around 80 "research" octane against an average of around 75 or 76 a few months ago in big cities.

Here we must digress a moment to point out that one of the curious things that has happened lately as a result of the better gasoline now coming from the new processes is that refineries without these processes have enormously increased their use of ethyl fluid.

Formerly, the big gasoline marketing companies used 8-10 of a centimeter per gallon to bring up the rating of ordinary gasoline. Since last summer the amount has been

doubled to 1.8 or 2 centimeters per gallon.

So the great octane race is now on with more millions involved than in a score of Kentucky Derbys. The horses have quietly been groomed in laboratories for five years or more with more secrecy than even the most cagey of race track men employ, but now they are coming to the post and it is possible for the ordinary man to take a look at the results.

In one sense the aviation industry may be said to be partly responsible for getting the race underway, because airplane motors needed gasoline with far higher octane rating than anything generally available commercially, and the development of airplane motors probably has been held up to some extent by lack of sufficient high octane fuels. The air lines also will furnish the market for an increased amount of new fuels made by the new processes and so help carry development costs until larger markets can be built up.

The frantic chemico-industrial race for big, cheap supplies of high octane gasoline means that we can look forward to more perfect motor fuels than anything now known. It probably will mean still unimagined changes in motors, and the speeds and efficiency of automobiles and airplanes.

The various new techniques of combining molecules "to order" has resulted already in the production from petroleum of radically improved gasoline and of new chemicals. The approach is very similar to the manner in which coal tar producers make tonnage quantities of highly complicated coal tar compounds at a few cents a pound—compounds which cost as many dollars a pound a few years ago.

However, the revolution in oil refining, like all scientific revolutions, will be orderly, and not wasteful. The adventurous spirit of the laboratory is tempered with hard business sense. Refiners, when taking on the new, will cannily retain as much of the old as can be adapted, rather than hastily scrap vast investments in equipment.

Thus as the new catalytic cracking methods come in to make synthetic super gasoline, they will be supplemented and complemented by improvements in the older "thermal," or heat cracking techniques.

Before we get too far along with the chemical processes, it might be well to explain what "octane rating" means, since more production of high octane gasoline now is the urgent desire of all the great producing companies, and is therefore behind the race to perfect new techniques.

Gasoline Yardstick

Octane rating is an attempt to set up a yardstick for measuring knock caused by various kinds of fuels in motors, and in that way to evaluate the merits of fuels. Knocking, generally speaking, is caused by fuels which do not fit the motor because they burn too quickly.

Chemists devised this scale by taking a chemical fuel with the worst knocking qualities called "heptane," and numbering it zero; and then one with the greatest anti-knock quality, called iso-octane, and numbering it 100. Various gasolines, then, are rated in comparison with these two extremes.

Iso-octane, an organic chemical, used to be made in the laboratory from alcohol, and ten years ago cost about \$30 a gallon, and represented perfection far beyond the dreams of motor manufacturers. But in 1938 we produced 20,000,000 gallons of it by combining the molecules of a couple of petroleum gases by the new techniques plus three centimeters of ethyl fluid. This year we will probably produce around 125,000,000 gallons supplying most of the aviation market at around 20 cents a gallon. So this onetime rarity—once costly as perfume—is now being shipped in tank-car lots.

How important this is, may be seen from the fact that this 100 octane gasoline (or iso-octane) gives a 25% increase in power and a 15% saving in fuel over the excellent 87-octane gasoline now used in airplanes for cruising. It has been estimated that in flying across the continent, the possible fuel saving, in weight, would permit carrying six more passengers.

LETTERS

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS A totally disinterested onlooker, I was pleased to read your very interesting article on the manufacture of Birds for Badminton. It reminded me that I have often felt that Badminton was a very poor name for such a light, fantastic sort of game. It gets off to a bad start and is neither descriptive, apt, nor pleasant sounding.

It seems to me it needs a more descriptive title, as "football," "baseball" and "shuffleboard" are to their respective activities. Better still, a happy choice such as "cricket," "tennis," "golf," etc., which are not descriptive, but apt and pleasant sounding.

Among the words which suggest themselves to me are Flight, Wingball, Featherball, Snowball, Mercury, Shuttle and Champaign.

In the dim recesses of my memory, I seem to recall the word Battledore being used in connection with this game, and that, it seems to me, would be a very good name for it.

Anyway for the eternal fitness of things in general, let's hope that an effort will be made to change the name of Badminton.

H. C. ERMITROM.

Lindsay, Ont.

Shall I Vote for KING OR MANION?

There is only one decision to be made by the Canadian people on March 26th. It is this:

Shall our country's war effort be handed over to unknown, unnamed politicians . . . to a makeshift cabinet with Dr. Manion as the self-appointed leader?

OR: Shall our country's war effort be continued vigorously and faithfully by the known and proven administration of Mackenzie King?

That is the question YOU must answer.

Up a Blind Alley?—or—Out in the Open!

It is time for plain speaking. Dr. Manion's pretence of offering "national" government is sheer political deceit. Because: even if he were elected to office, Dr. Manion could not organize or lead a truly national government. The parliamentary group which might follow him would fail to represent all Canada. It would not represent the people of the national Liberal party. It would not represent the people of the C.C.F. party. It would not represent the people of the historic Conservative party which Dr. Manion has now scuttled.

Do not be deceived! Dr. Manion cannot give you National Government. The best he might give you would be government by unknown followers. He invites you to follow him up a blind alley—to vote for a government of his own imagination—answerable to some undisclosed political group.

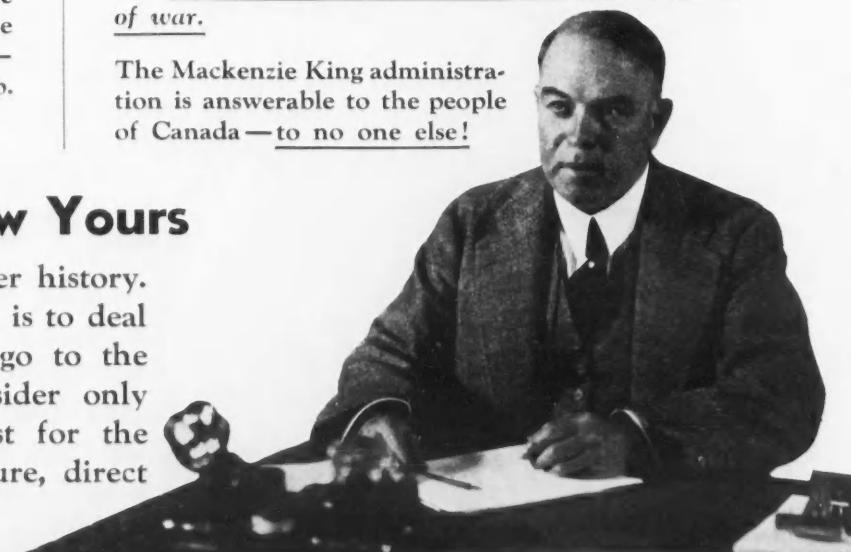
Mackenzie King offers you something entirely in the open . . . the most truly *National* government Canada has ever known. His parliamentary followers represent the people of every province in Canada—every section of our country—every economic, social and racial group. There is not an area of this country . . . not a single classification of our people . . . without proper representation in the Mackenzie King following.

Mackenzie King's cabinet ministers are well-known to you. They are broadly experienced men—eager and able to continue the sort of administration which brought progress to Canada in times of peace and *national pride to Canadians since the outbreak of war.*

The Mackenzie King administration is answerable to the people of Canada—to no one else!

The Responsibility is Now Yours

Canada is facing the greatest crisis in her history. It is YOUR responsibility to say how she is to deal with this crisis. Therefore: when you go to the polls on March 26th you should consider only what is best for Canada—what is best for the Empire and our allies—what is the sure, direct road to Victory and Peace.



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The National Liberal Federation of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

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He Works For Canadian Art

BY MADGE MACBETH

IF YOU think it's an easy job to interview a shy and sincerely modest man, just try to creep up on the National Gallery's newly-appointed Harry Orr McCurry!

You'll be promptly and cordially received. You'll be able to talk almost without interruption, without the usual irritating Departmental build-up . . . secretaries and messengers running in and out, the impatient insistence of the telephone . . . without any of the devices of the Big Official who wants you to realize that he's a very busy man. You may even stay a long time, and when you come away you'll wonder what you talked about that was so pleasant, and how to convey that impression to your readers. For that's all you have . . . just an impression of a very pleasant afternoon. Those matters that seemed so important during the interview now elude your grasp. The facts you gleaned were few and far between. With a gasp, you realize that your personal questions were—no, not exactly parried; that would be too obvious, but incredibly, they were dissolved. They were made to drift away before being answered, leaving no trail.

But the air was beautifully bright and sunny. There was no hint of cloud or storm.

A kind of mental legerdemain, you decide. Um-hum! Now, you have it; now, you haven't! And you forget you haven't it, because you're looking at another trick that captures your attention.

Saving Soap Wrappers

I have known Harry McCurry for a long time. Not, it is true, in the days when he lived on a near-Ottawa farm and when, with implicit confidence, he carefully ate all his crumbs because his mother told him that eating crumbs would make him wise. I didn't know him until after he had laid the foundation for his library by saving soap wrappers and exchanging them for a Life of Benjamin Franklin. He was at that time, about ten.

"I'm rather sick of that fellow, McCurry," he said to me, with the kind of smile that wins friends and influences people. "I wish he were hidden in one of those countries that doesn't appear just now in the Press."

"Take heart," I comforted. "You won't always be news."

But I'm not so sure. If constructing is news, if expanding the usefulness of one's work is news, if working quietly, unspectacularly, towards a goal and getting there is news, then we won't be able to ignore Harry McCurry, for he has constructed, expanded, worked unobtrusively and got there all his life, from the time when he rose at five a.m. and walked miles to reach his machine-shop job punctually, through a period in the Customs

PARTY GIRL

AFTER the night club flippancy The cocktails and the cigarettes The straining after gaiety The reckless pace and its regrets

You came along and married me Bringing into my life a lull Of unalloyed serenity— And days are gloriously dull!

MAY RICHSTONE.

Department, his Army Service days, experimenting in a little private laboratory which he set up after being demobbed, right down to his association with the National Gallery beginning in 1919. And maybe some of his accomplishments for the benefit of Canadian Art have been spectacular, after all. There's more to this spectacular business than being confronted by an angry rhino, or trailing a wretched animal for days simply to kill it and hack off its horns. I think it is spectacular to transmit experience into knowledge, to learn from one type of work how to apply that learning to another, to bring to each new venture something useful garnered from former venturings.

Mr. McCurry has done that. His familiarity with machinery, gained when he was about fourteen in the machine-shop, was put to good use when he found a post in the Customs Department where he had to list and classify a great many importations. Instead of complaining in his spare time that he had too much to do, he learned typewriting.

"He's a fool," a co-worker told me. "Now, he'll be called on to do a lot more work."

Perhaps! But he also made himself a more secure place in the estimation of the high officials of his Branch.

Chemistry is Handy

So a machine-shop taught him things that he applied to his work in handling certain machinery coming through the Canadian Customs, and the Canadian Customs taught him things about administering another kind of department, and chemistry taught him a great many things that he applied to the examination of pictures. Chemistry will, for that matter, teach you about almost anything, says Mr. McCurry. Like Nehemiah, he has builded with one hand while holding a spear in the other! It's not a bad way to work.

In the rather scant biographical sketches I have seen, mention is made of his administrative work for the Gallery. It was he who conducted negotiations in Paris for a Canadian Exhibition under the patronage of the French Government—the first of its kind ever attempted—and it was he who organized the Exhibition of Can-

adian Art at the British Empire Exhibition, arranging later that our "show" should tour the provinces, and furthermore it was he who was instrumental in securing the Tate Gallery for "The Century of Canadian Art" put on a few years ago in London. I venture to say that none but an artist or one accustomed to organize art showings knows how close this accomplishment came to being spectacular. Few if any of Mr. McCurry's associates had dreamed of asking for space in the Tate Gallery—the Tate Gallery for an unimportant little "Colonial" exhibition! But Mr. McCurry knew that he had something good to show, and the obvious place to show it was a good place. And so, although he didn't precisely bring about the series of events that followed his arrival in London, he took advantage of them immediately they appeared and got the Tate Gallery! Moreover, he was able to report back to Canada that several pictures had been sold. These pictures may be said to have been the first from Canada in which the Gallery had taken any interest. The only other Canadian artist represented in its collection was Morrice.

As Secretary of the Canadian Committee of the Carnegie Corporation, Mr. McCurry has been able to help numbers of worthy young artists, and his energies are constantly directed to a further development of educational facilities in our National Gallery. Just as students are able to study certain subjects in the Archives and in libraries, so they should be able, he thinks, to study Art in the proper environment. Why not?

I have concerned myself in the foregoing with the professional side of the new Director. Here is another

picture of him; a slender man of about medium height, with dark hair and blue eyes in which a spark of laughter usually lingers. He laughs easily and seems to enjoy the exercise. This makes it fun for you as well. And speaking of exercise, Mr. McCurry is good at all forms of it. His muscles are well-disciplined and hard. He is astonishingly strong. His office, judging by my own sensations, is kept at a temperature only slightly above freezing—which may be good for him and for the pictures but which is very difficult for the tropic-loving interviewer.

"What are you going to do to me?" he asked, in alarm that was not entirely assumed, seeing the pad and pencil exposed menacingly on the table.

"Make you talk," I answered. "Or else."

It was then that he complained of being fed up with that fellow, McCurry.

He married Miss Dorothy Jenkins, (a niece of Archibald Lampman,) a singer of great ability and charm. Unlike many women who have had to relinquish a professional career because of marriage, Mrs. McCurry has been assisted and encouraged by her husband to continue in the line of work for which she is so well fitted. Those who never heard her sing, may have seen her skate and will agree that on the ice she expresses Art in another form. And in the McCurry home, despite the varied interests and preoccupations of the family, Harmony, the highest form of Art, is immediately discernible. A good many people can expound, can illustrate the value of Art from the walls of a gallery or a concert platform, but the real, the ultimate purpose of Art is to enrich life—most of all life in the artist's home.



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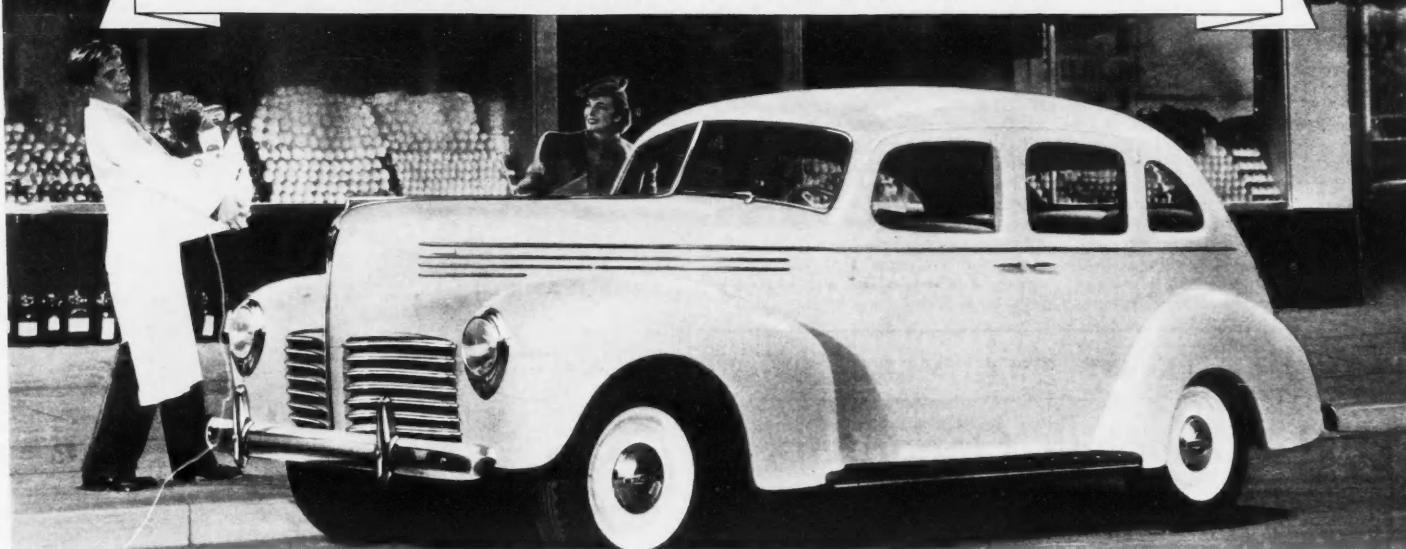
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The Lamentable Thirties

BY MORLEY CALLAGHAN

DECADE, by Stephen Longstreet. Macmillan. \$2.50.

NO ONE can accuse Stephen Longstreet of lack of ambition when he planned this novel, for this theme is simply the decade of the lamentable thirties and the collapse of a great American industrial family, the whole thing to be set against a background of world events. It is a pretty hard thing to write about a decade and give the feeling that it is being seen truthfully for what it was. Such a job may come off if the author himself seems to have the very special feeling of the time in his way of looking at things: for example Oscar Wilde was his own time, just in his expression of himself; Ernest Hemingway was his own time, the late twenties, when he wrote "The Sun Also Rises;" but when an author sets out to show a period deliberately and weigh it for what it was worth while he himself is still writing in it the chances are that it will have little more than the value of yesterday's newspaper.

And so throughout the book there runs the feeling that the newspapers have just come off the street, a feeling that Mr. Longstreet cultivates assiduously by the use of many devices such as flashes over to Europe, excerpts from the notebook of one of the characters, or estimates of the value of the day's news that are strictly his own. Just what it adds up to is probably as hard for a reader to estimate as it is for a bedraggled human being who lived through the thirties to estimate what the decade itself amounted to. The only thing left to do is deal with Mr. Longstreet as a writer and see if he brings off the effects he aims at.

THE book opens in a brilliant and rather brittle description of The Old One, the head of the great Rowlandson industrial family, celebrating his eighty-eighth birthday at Cliff Tor, about ten miles outside New York. The beginning of the day, the household waking up, the cook in the kitchen, the servants going about their tasks, the Old One's sixty years old son, Pete, getting ready to wince at being called "Sonny" and looking forward with dread as the day advances to being called, "Sonny Boy" is presented all in such a bright and witty fashion that it is full of laughs. It seems to be a family full of

aesthetes; of course the son, Pete, has a European background and seems to think only in terms of French painters and poets and European composers; Fern Charles, The Old One's granddaughter, with her passion for music that is later on to turn into a passion for men, is there, too, being very wan and lovely; even The Old One, in spite of his Wild-West background of the eighteenth-fifties has the aesthetic tone at the right moments, though just why this should be so it's hard to say, unless he picked it up from his own family as he swung into his late years. But it is right in this part of the book that Mr. Longstreet seems to be working confidently and happily and bringing off the strongest effects.

BUT as the novel moves on and the stock market crash comes and the family begins to go to pieces there seems to be no further penetration into the emotions of the characters: not so that you can feel them, anyway. The Old One remains very charming and lovely and just as bright as ever, but he was so at the beginning. And the author's estimates of the news events of the decade begin to multiply—the rise of Hitler, the Italian grab in Africa, Mussolini, and you know, of course, that Munich and the war are going to come too, and that just the right, bitter, angry remark is going to be made about these things. Only people don't go around being so annoyingly bright in their bitterness when they are immersed in the events of their time. It seems to take away from the reality of the characters and the scene in this novel: the people seem to stop living the decade—they just go on rounding out the period.

But if true feeling and narrative and a grasp of character is sacrificed for a flashing brightness, well the author has his reward: he is never dull, he is continually entertaining, he gives you many a very chuckle. He likes literature and his characters do too, but it is always good literature, and so amusing. There are a few downright savage portraits; the one in particular of the debutante, Brett, and her celebrated coming-out party in New York is certainly something to raise an eye-brow. In short, it adds up to this, that Mr. Longstreet, in "Decade," his first novel, is very bright and very brittle.



VERA BRITTAIN, author of "Testament of Friendship".

Family Doctor

DOCTOR, HERE'S YOUR HAT! by Joseph A. Jerger, M.D. McClelland and Stewart. \$3.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THIS book is a vivid, humorous and eloquent polemic in behalf of that ancient institution, whose service to America is apt to be overlooked in an age of specialists,—the family physician. The number of novels and biographies dealing with the medical profession which have been published of recent years is enormous, and the biographies are not infrequently better than the novels. Dr. Jerger is a well-known practitioner in Chicago, a city which has given many great specialists to the world; but he still believes that the general practitioner is indispensable, especially in smaller centres like Waterloo, Iowa, where as a young man he began practice.

For a man destined to make his career in the U.S. Middle West, Dr. Jerger had unique beginnings. He was born in England in 1880, son of a jewel expert in the employ of Cecil Rhodes. As a boy he saw something of South Africa and finally his father settled down in a suburb of Sydney, Australia. In 1899 he embarked from Sydney to study medicine at Oxford, but on reaching Capetown found the South African War in progress and stopped off to enlist. Enteric fever ended his military ambition. En route to England, an emaciated invalid, he

met his first American acquaintance,—a very celebrated American, Mark Twain. He became so fascinated with what the humorist told him of the Middle West that he decided to study Medicine at Chicago instead of Oxford. In after years he was to visit China and do emergency work there, but he is proudest of the fact that he is just a plain old-fashioned family doctor in the heart of America.

One figure beloved by him, appears on many pages, "Old Doc" Fullerton of Waterloo, Iowa, who trained him in the problems of general practice and who was a real philosopher. Dr. Jerger is at all times genial and a master of anecdote, but deeply resentful at the "injustice and untruth" which he says characterize the attitude of many specialists toward family doctors: "We are not being

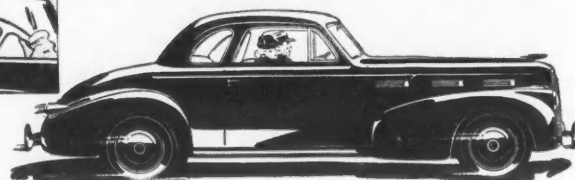
sandbagged to death," he says, "but we are being handed our hat on the way out." Men of the type of "Old Doc" Fullerton of Iowa remain his heroes; family doctors who were, as he puts it, "direct, upright, generous, tolerant, sympathetic, laconic, humorous and above all, unselfish and courageous." In his last paragraph he points to Dr. Alan Roy Dafoe as an example of the type he means.

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BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Complete Opportunist

BY EDGAR McINNIS

ARETINO, SCOURGE OF PRINCES, by Thomas Caldecot Chubb. McClelland and Stewart. \$3.75.

THERE have probably been few lands and few times which offered such a paradise for adventurers as Renaissance Italy. Here was a society in transition, in which all rules were off. Politics were in chaos; morals were in a state of anarchy; religion shared the characteristics of both. Yet it was a wealthy society with rich pickings for the successful individual; and the secret of success lay in boldness and unscrupulousness. They were also the qualities needed to guard success after it had been attained, for envious rivals abounded, and a man lived dangerously in defending his gains. Life in that age was apt to be short—but for anyone with a talent for living, it was exceedingly merry while it lasted.

Mr. Chubb's biography is the story of a man who had a very merry life—and what is more, a comparatively long one. Pietro Aretino was the sort of literary figure to whom such disturbed times offered a priceless opportunity. The feuds which rent Italy were waged with the pen as well as with the sword; the rulers who sat precariously in their little duchies—and even on the Papal throne—were only too happy to find a lively controversialist who would extol their virtues or slander their rivals. Aretino was adept at both. His satire caught the public fancy and gave him a popular audience throughout Italy; and more than one discerning prince found it useful to act as his patron, if only for the sake of being immune from his attacks. The immunity in the end was apt to prove pretty expensive, and successive patrons decided that it was hardly worth the cost. But there were always more available; and if Aretino's income was a bit precarious, it reached at times a scale of almost fabulous lavishness—though never, even under the patronage of the Emperor himself, sufficient to keep him out of debt for long.

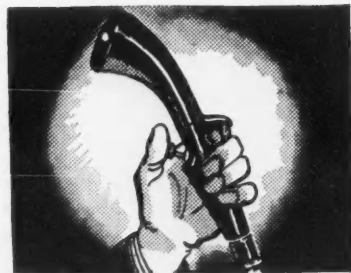
MR. CHUBB says that Aretino was "the first blackmailer, and the first journalist, and the first publicity man." That is going rather far; practically all these professions are older and date back in classical or even Scriptural

times. But he is quite right in describing Aretino as "profoundly unmoral." Only a man completely unhampered by any ethical scruples could have succeeded so well and lived so fully. The nickname, "The Scourge of Princes," was not inappropriate; but the princes he scourged were almost invariably the ones who refused to pay him to praise them—or at least to pay him what he thought his praise was worth. And as his scale of living grew in lavishness, his demands rose to a point where only the greatest of the earth could afford to meet them.

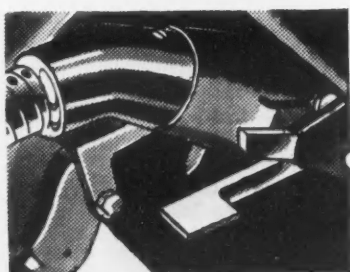
The story of Aretino as a literary figure offers a fascinating study of suppleness and unrestraint. He was ready to shift his allegiance as it suited his interests. He would lay flattery on with a trowel or slander an adversary with a complete indifference to truth. He went to the limits of language to satisfy the popular taste for bawdry. And his life, with its shifting fortunes and wide experiences and adventures both amorous and military, offers a profusion of episodes for an entertaining tale.

MR. CHUBB has been industrious in collecting his material, and has made out of it a lively and gossipy narrative. It is true that I felt at times that such a story should be a bit more exciting, but that was perhaps the result of the author's effort to make this biography a complete record of Aretino's life. There are times when the squabbles of Aretino with his patrons and rivals and proteges accumulate to the point of monotony; and perhaps completeness could have been sacrificed to a more artful selectivity and length curtailed in the interests of pace. And it is too bad that the most successful of Aretino's writings are often so topical that their effect is almost wholly lost today, especially in translation. Some of the quotations leave one with the impression that Renaissance humor must have been pretty primitive and Renaissance humorists extraordinarily scarce. But these are things which are to some extent inherent in the subject itself. It remains a thoroughly interesting subject, and Mr. Chubb has given it a treatment that reveals much of the essentials of the life of an extraordinary age.

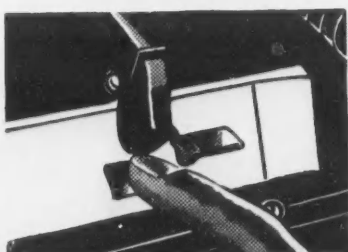
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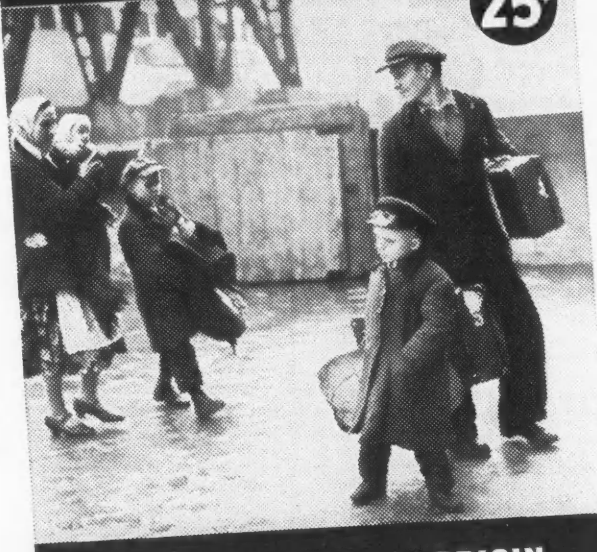
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THE BOOKSHELF

A Tale of Friendship

BY JESSIE McEWEN

A TESTAMENT OF FRIENDSHIP: The Story of Winifred Holtby, by Vera Brittain. Macmillan. \$3.00.

THIS must have been a very difficult book to write, and almost every chapter bears testimony of the never-diminishing onerous character of the task Vera Brittain set herself, in all sincerity, to do. The difficulty arises from the book having two distinct and interesting subjects, each with so much power to command attention that neither achieves superior place, and neither blends with the other to achieve the fullness of the title page: 'Testament of Friendship: The Story of Winifred Holtby by Vera Brittain'.

Not that this is any conspicuous fault in the book, for it is a worthy testament of friendship; the two never-mingling characters, Winifred Holtby and Vera Brittain, are interesting subjects for study, and if one does dominate, the reader's interest is not held in check. The cause for disappointment is this: the book has not the quiet restraint of Winifred Holtby; nor her alert, quick insight. For all Miss Brittain's gallant efforts, Winifred Holtby, vigorous, kindly, and eagerly and unselfishly ambitious, never moves with freedom in the pages. She is being 'stage-managed' by her biographer who, sadly enough, is a gifted autobiographer.

If Vera Brittain had the qualities of a good biographer, then Winifred Holtby's South African tour would stand out nobly as the great drawing force of Winifred Holtby's life, but it does not, for all the full recording of the extent of the tour and the statement of the lectures. It does not, because Vera Brittain's mind cannot grasp with understanding a Winifred Holtby not in constant association with her. Not that she makes a puppet of Winifred Holtby; she could not do that even if she had dared to try, for Winifred Holtby, near or distant, was so completely a person of quality and power that she could not be overshadowed.

As an interpretive biography, then, the book is not the achievement that Vera Brittain may have hoped for. It has nothing of the ringing sincerity

and clarity of 'Letters to a Friend'; Winifred Holtby does not live in these pages as she does in the pages of some of her novels. There are here, though, flashes of the subject herself that one discovers brightly in some of Miss Holtby's essays.

'Testament of Friendship' may fail in its biographical purpose, but that is the full extent of its failure. As a testament of friendship it is clear and beautiful. It is this exquisite account of a great friendship that convinces the reader of Vera Brittain's honest desire to be sincere and unselfish. That she has no talent for unselfishness is perhaps, her misfortune, but from the point of view of the friendship achieved, it probably was invaluable. One person had to give the most, and Winifred Holtby was that person. One person had to get the most, and Vera Brittain, self-assured, gentle, hesitant, and with not quite so much clear purpose in her life, was that person. That she does not try to excuse herself and does not make any attempt to magnify her own contribution to the friendship, herein, chiefly, are the evidences of her will to be honest.

This reviewer found great pleasure in and had much profit from 'Testament of Friendship.' The pleasure came in the vividly portrayed background against which these two talented young women struggled for success in their chosen work. It came, too, in the simply set down biographical details of the two. The profit came in the account of the friendship itself; here is proof that sincere, healthy friendship can be achieved between women. This book should be read by every woman who has misgivings about her sex; it should restore her confidence in womankind.

Comstockery

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE CENSOR MARCHES ON, by Morris L. Ernst and Alexander Lindey. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.75.

MORRIS ERNST and Alexander Lindey are two distinguished lawyers who have devoted a large part of their professional careers to fighting censorship in its various forms. And now in 'The Censor Marches On' they sum up the damning case against their old enemy.

Censorship has a strong deep-rooted heritage in intolerance and complacency. When it passes in one form it emerges more vigorously than ever in another. And there is usually a time-lag of a generation between the point of view of the censor and that of the public whose standards he appoints himself to set. Anthony Comstock, 'the old gentleman with the ginger whiskers,' is dead, along with most of the generation whose point of view he expressed. But Comstockery still flourishes. 'The Censor Marches On' is a survey of the rules of sex-censorship that Anthony Comstock imposed and is still posthumously imposing on America.

The book deals thoroughly and often furiously with sex-censorship as it has been applied to literature, the theatre, art, sex-education and birth-control literature, the movies and the radio. It recounts many of the famous court cases, the 'Reigen' case, the 'Ulysses' case, the Mary Ware Dennett case, the Marie Stopes case, the 'Frankie and Johnny' case, etc. Some of the reading is enraging, some of it sad, some of it hilarious.

In the worlds of art, literature and the theatre, Comstockery on these findings appears to have taken a beating. Sex education and birth control literature are still fighting their way—obscenity here, in the legal sense, seems to be largely a matter of geography. The screen and radio, however, are tied tightly and all but hopelessly to Madame Grundy's apron-strings—chiefly because they are America's most popular form of entertainment and so more widely exposed to the attention of the vigilantes.

Sex-censorship may pass as the religious bigotry that preceded it passed. But the authors do not feel that this is any ground for relaxing the fight, since political censorship is ready to take its place—is, in fact, already entrenched.

'The Censor Marches On' contains three appendices. The first sets forth in full a number of celebrated court cases. The second deals with the newly adopted radio code. The third gives, in detail, the secret Motion Picture code—a document that is recommended as perfect source-material for anyone interested in discovering for himself what is really wrong with the movies.

Outside Looking In

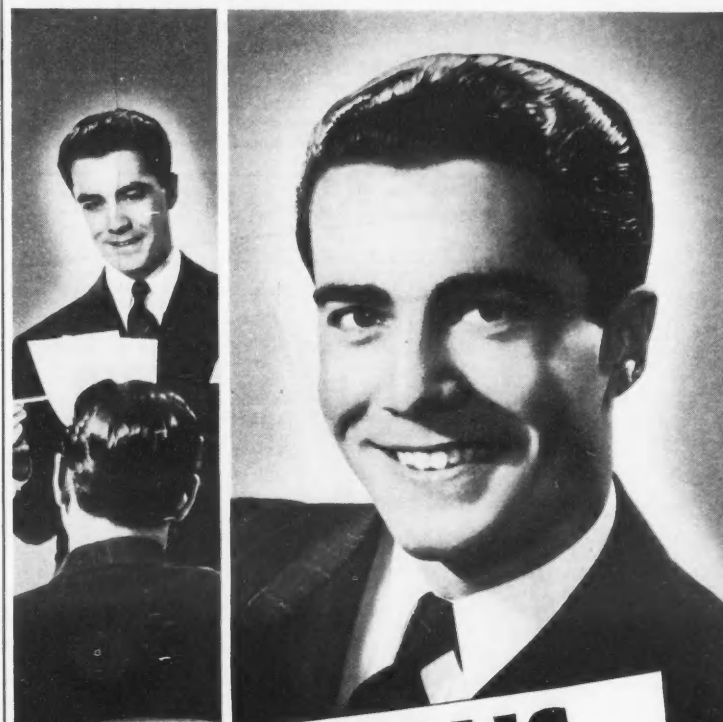
BY W. S. MILNE

GOING NATIVE, by Oliver St. John Gogarty. Collins. 294 pages; \$5.00.

THE wittiest thing in this book is the title, and that is misleading. It is the tale of an Irishman who seeks to live among the English, and attempts to adopt their quaint ways. Needless to say, he is not completely successful. In deed, he becomes, against his will, the inmate of a mental home, from which he is rescued in time to resolve that Ireland, even

WELL-GROOMED HAIR

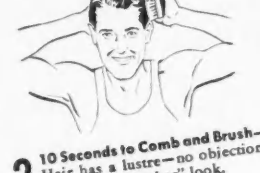
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early Huxley, say of the "Chrome Yellow" period, and while I have no objection to a Huxley, particularly an early Huxley, I prefer not to have it written by Oliver St. John Gogarty.

LONDON LETTER

Britons Never Shall Be Slobs

BY P.O'D.

Feb. 19th, 1940. WHILE war continues to occupy the whole foreground of conversation, news, and people's thoughts, it is pleasant to reflect that the more serious and permanent things of life

are not being neglected. Men's clothes, for instance. If English tailors have their way, men are to go on being well dressed—not only here in England, but in those countries across the seas where men of fashion turn towards Savile Row and bow, when-

ever they think of the drape of a coat, or the proper number of pleats to have in the waist-band of their trousers. The Cabinet has promised its aid.

Last week the Secretary for Overseas Trade was speaking at the annual luncheon of the Men's Wear Council of Great Britain. He promised the assembled tailors and manufacturers that those of them who were engaged in the export trade would have first call on all available materials for their craft, and would have the full support of the Government to keep London the Mecca of the well-dressed man. That's what they think of clothes in England!

Mr. Hudson also agreed that the suggested policy of standardizing men's suits would inflict irreparable injury on England's reputation for style and individuality in such matters—such works of art, I should perhaps say. Mr. Hudson, himself one of the best-dressed men in the House of Commons, spoke with a proper indignation. Let us leave that sort of thing to Nazis. Britons never, never shall be slobs! What's the good of winning the war if coats are to gape at the neck and trousers to hang any old how? Are we fighting to save civilization, or are we not?

Talking of the things people wear, one of the queer effects of the war is

the outbreak of buttons and badges among the civilian population. It is a sort of epidemic. Almost everyone you meet has some shiny medalion in his button-hole—A.R.P. or Auxiliary Fire Service or Volunteer Police or something of the sort. And, if he can't raise a badge for this war, he sports one from the last. Otherwise, I suppose, he feels quite naked.

Even the B.B.C. is to have its own special button-hole badge—a gleaming affair of nickel, bearing the letters "BBC," with two wings sprouting from them, and also a number of rays shooting off. That, I suppose, is to prevent people getting the notion

that the wearers have something to do with the Air Force.

Everyone, we are told, from the Director-General to the junior office-boy is to wear one. Not such a bad idea either! It should at least keep angry Amazons from coming up and trying to stick white feathers in the button-hole, as was their genial habit in the last war.

Considering that, in the original schedule of reserved occupations, members of the B.B.C. staff in executive grades are exempt over the age of 25, some such precaution might well be necessary. But it appears that more recently the staff has been sorted out into three grades, according to the degree of indispensability. It seems likely, therefore, that a good many of the young stalwarts of the wireless will soon be sporting far more martial insignia.

In the meantime, quite a few of them are said to be objecting to the button on the ground of unsightliness—not this button particularly, but any button—and to be asking for permission to wear it somewhere out of sight, the way detectives carry their badges. Dash it all, a gentleman of the B.B.C. naturally hates having all sorts of people rushing up to him under the impression that he is an air-warden or a volunteer fireman. A special tie, if you like, but surely not a button!

Electrics Back Again

It is a poor war that doesn't bring prosperity to somebody. Just now the makers of electric vehicles are having the busiest time in many years. In fact, the electric had almost gone out of use. You hardly ever saw one on the streets of London, though a few firms were still faithful to them for town deliveries. Now they seem to be coming back with a rush.

Electric automobiles never really were popular. They were much too expensive for that, and their speed and their mileage were low. But I remember many years ago old-fashioned and very dignified vehicles of that sort moving quietly about the streets with a complacent purr that put the noisy, smelly gasoline kind to shame. Most of them, I recall, were steered, not with a wheel, but with a sort of tiller. Quaint, eh?

The modern motor-car with its high speed, its adaptability, and the readiness with which it can be refuelled, ran the electrics off the roads. But the scarcity and high cost of gasoline is now bringing them back. It is true that the electric can do only about fifty miles a day at the most, but that is about all the average person needs in town—if so much. And refuelling is merely a matter of plugging in to a charger in your garage over night—at a cost said to be equivalent to gasoline at five-pence a gallon!

That is why electrics are once more moving sedately about the streets of London, and are likely soon to be moving in much larger numbers. They have a lot to be said for them as town vehicles—in addition to that very important matter of fuel-cost. And it is very pleasant to see them. They are a reminder of the quiet, dignified, and leisurely past.

Music Hall Veterans

Last week saw the death of two famous figures of the music-hall stage—the real music-hall, with a chairman and beer served at the little round tables. Audiences in those days liked their humor hearty, and both Harry Tate and Gus Elen gave it to them that way. But it was good stuff of its kind, even though to modern taste it might seem rather exuberant—especially Harry Tate's—and it retained its popularity down to quite recent years.

Harry Tate was a Scotsman. His real name was Ronald Hutchison. But, as a young lad, he got a job with Henry Tate and Sons, the sugar-refining company, and when he went on the stage he borrowed the name as a compliment—or by way of getting even, perhaps.

Tate's great success lay in the devising of sketches dealing with the absurdities of various sports and hobbies. His first and best was "Motor-ing," and it was followed by a whole series dealing with gardening, golf, fishing, billiards, flying, selling the car, and wireless—some better than others, but all of them amusing in their noisy, rollicking way. And all of them, of course, centering about the figure of Tate himself, burly, red-faced, dressed in loud checks, and with the famous moustache that went round and round as he talked.

Gus Elen, though a contemporary, belonged to an older school of comedy—the school of Cockney humor and sentiment, of which Marie Lloyd and Albert Chevalier were the great and shining stars. Elen was good enough to be regarded for many years as a rival to Chevalier, though he was never really the artist that Chevalier was. None the less, some of his coster songs like "Away Went Polly" and "Half a Pint of Ale" were known all over the country. And he went on singing them until he was 70!

The old music-hall was a pretty rowdy place, if all the stories one hears about it were true—or even a tenth of them. But it did produce an amazing number of gifted and skillful entertainers. They knew their public, they knew their stuff, and they got it across under conditions that would have frightened a good many of our modern variety artists out of their wits.

No wonder their humor was robust! Nothing else stood a chance of survival. But it also was good. It had to be good, or they themselves wouldn't have stood a chance of survival. Now the old music-hall has gone, and the old comedians, too, one after the other. A host of merry memories go with them.



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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 23, 1940

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Canada and Japan's Trade Aggression

BY R. M. COPER

Direct trade between Canada and Japan is not vital for either. But a repetition of events like the Japanese trade drive of the thirties would not be conducive to that stability of world commerce which is essential for Canada.

The question is analysed here, the conclusion reached being that Japan's position as an exporter is more or less settled, and that she will not create another upheaval like that of the last decade.

Japan is also one of the chief actors in another, largely economic, problem, the Pacific Problem. It is said here that Canada will profit from any economic progress in the Far East. However, the political accompaniments of such progress may not be so pleasing.

THE Japanese have never sold coal in Newcastle, but they did something similar; they sold artificial silk in the Netherlands, ten years or so ago. And some five years ago, when events forced them to intensify their penetration of remote markets, all Africa was agog for weeks with the rumor that marvellous Japanese-made motor cars had been landed in Port Elizabeth which would sell at two hundred dollars apiece. The rumor was probably due to the fact that at that time, as repeatedly they did, the Japanese tampered with the import duties on motor cars, because it has for a long time been one of their most cherished ambitions and, as they think, most promising ventures, to be self-sufficient with regard to automobiles.

Anyway, the rumor proved, to say the least, exaggerated, for the motor cars never arrived, and consequently did not sell for two hundred dollars. At that time, too, a South African importer asked the representative of Japanese manufacturing concerns whether his principals could copy a well-known make of men's hat at a naturally, much lower price. The sample was despatched, and in due time the copy arrived, most true according to pattern, including the English maker's name.

Japan's "Schacht" Methods

This is where the problem becomes more serious. The Japanese have for a long time past, in fact since long before the Great War, been looked upon as, and been accused of, copying everything Western. We must admit that this view has frequently been carried to childish extremes, but in the way in which we say, for instance, that international bad manners are under duress more easily copied than international good manners, there can be no doubt that Japan has, in recent years, shown a deplorable propensity to re-create trade methods which had better been left alone. To give them a short label let us call them Schacht methods.

Canada's position and stake in world trade make her more than an interested listener to discussions of what may be the ultimate effect of Japan's trade drive on world trade; and of how Japan's present economic plight may affect her drive.

There is another problem in which Japan is one of the chief actors, and

in which Canada is, for obvious reasons, vitally interested; the Pacific Problem. The present Sino-Japanese war is only a phase, and at that one of the early phases, of the solution of this problem. Many well-meaning people in this country have displayed a strong and active interest in charitable work which is undertaken to alleviate Chinese civilian suffering. Generous and necessary as this work is, it is also necessary to realize that Canada's real interest in the question lies much deeper.

Problem is Economic

The problem of the Pacific, though its first skirmishes are being fought in the political and military arena, and though outwardly it will be settled in one or both of these arenas, is in its essence almost as entirely economic as is Japan's trade problem.

A few weeks ago some of the most important industrial and shipping districts in Japan were blacked out. Electric power was suddenly cut off, but after a day the supply was restored; however, a temporary, very drastic curtailment of consumption was decreed. This situation was due to the weather having been very dry last summer, and the resulting insufficient water supply for the hydro-power system. On the other hand, there were on account of the war not enough ships available to fetch coal from other countries, and thus to alleviate the situation wherever coal would have helped. Normally coal is the only raw material in

which Japan is self-sufficient.

At the same time a marked shortage of several other essential commodities made itself felt, notably rice and kerosene. What rice means to the Japanese is well known, but the realization of what kerosene means to them comes as a great surprise if one sees its wide-spread use, with no choice of an alternative, even in large cities like Kobe and Nagasaki, and also in Yokohama when one goes outside the comparatively small city proper.

Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the Sino-Japanese war, the expectation is justified that it will alter in many respects Japan's position internally and internationally, and in both these spheres politically and economically. The direct trade relations between Canada and Japan are not vital for either, but the question obtrudes itself if the whole pattern of world trade may not be changed through the new equilibrium

which will one day be established in the Far East, whether temporarily or permanently; and if this new equilibrium may not affect Canada's interests which lie more than in anything else in the stability of world trade.

It is widely assumed that the great increase in Japanese exports during the last decade has had its cause in two roots, the depreciation of her currency, and low wages. The second factor has been operating all the time, and will continue to operate. No change, and only a change could explain a sudden increase in exports, has taken place. Therefore this cause must be eliminated. But it must be said that the ever-present existence of low wages, although it has not provided a special stimulus, has made the drive of the last decade basically possible. All attempts at explaining this fact away must remain futile.

(Continued on Page 13)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

What Are We Fighting For?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WHATEVER the result of the election, the fact apparently remains that a considerable proportion of the people of Canada feel that the King government has not been as vigorous as it should have been in advancing Canada's war effort. And undoubtedly many people feel that the government can also be charged with lack of vigor in its efforts to lead the country out of pre-war depression. If Dr. Manion's party wins, the primary reason may be public disapproval of King rather than approval of Manion.

Whether there has been slackness or not, I think that the King government can properly be given some blame for the existence of all this public befuddlement as to the issues in this war and in the larger world economic and social struggle going on behind it. The two are closely connected. In both it is the institution of democracy that is under fire, and which we have to make up our minds about as to whether it is worth fighting for or not. Failure to make up our minds may not only endanger the winning of the war; it may result in our losing the peace even though we win the war.

Hitler has an enormous advantage over us in that his people are unitedly working for Nazi victory. Though, presumably, they do not all believe in Nazism, they all toe the line. They have to. To achieve similar unity of purpose, without using force as Hitler does, we must not only have general public acceptance of the national aims, we must have warm personal conviction, high resolve. At present we haven't even acceptance.

The fact that the Germans are fighting for more than mere victory in this war gives them more strength. Nazi victory over the Allies will lead directly to German domination over Europe, and eventually (the Germans believe) to world domination. Germany over all.

What Are Our Aims?

What can we set against this? What are we fighting for? Victory in the war, yes, but what comes after? We don't know; we lack heart; we are fearful of the future. We don't know what we shall do with peace when we get it.

I do not, of course, mean to suggest that the government is solely to blame for the existence of this mental confusion. But it is partly responsible for it. The government, to whom the people have the right to look for leadership, could have organized a campaign of education. And the government was

and is the logical leader, since the motives of any other leadership would be open to suspicion.

Such a campaign of education should have been started long ago. As it wasn't, it should be started now. It would be a campaign to build up the national morale. Its cornerstone would be the preservation of democratic liberty. It would be promoted by all the means available — by public meetings, by advertisements in the newspaper and periodical press, by radio talks, by posters. Disparagement of democracy would become unpatriotic, and recognizable as such by everyone. Public bodies and private individuals would do most of the work; the government's main contribution would be sponsorship and leadership.

A U.S. Example

An indication of the line to be followed is, I think, given us in the report of the Republican Party Program Committee in the United States. For years the Republicans derided New Dealism, but almost wholly negatively; their denunciations did not impress the average working man and woman and they failed to present a constructive statement of their own aims. But they have done a good job in this report.

After stating that the man in the street is being "betrayed by a government that has led him to expect all sorts of social benefits which government will in time find it simply cannot provide because it has neglected to make economic America a going concern producing enough wealth annually to foot the bills," and that while "our economy of free enterprise may not always have distributed justly the relative abundance it has created, the politically-dominated economies have created no abundance to distribute," the report goes on to show, simply and effectively, the progress which adherence to a free-enterprise economy can reasonably be expected to give, on the basis of past achievements and the new, striking opportunities.

But the campaign of education here proposed for Canada would in no way be political, nor a fight between reaction and reform, as that between supporters and opponents of New Dealism has largely been; the aim would be to make it truly a campaign of enlightenment regarding liberty and its alternatives and what we must do to preserve the former, if we decide to retain it. The aim would be first, the winning of the war; thereafter a better, happier Canada.

Hitler uses propaganda destructively; why should we not use it constructively?



THE NEW SUIT

Is Business Wrong, or the Market?

BY HALL KNIGHT

It has long been claimed that the markets are a guide to business but equally true, though less used, is business a guide to the security markets.

At present their trends are divergent; such has been the case before. But all experience indicates that such differences do not persist.

And with what we know and can see of the course of business, better times loom for the markets.

MAN'S search for knowledge of the future is as old as recorded history. As old as time and infinite in scope, that search has ranged from the very meaning of life and our ultimate end, to the near term future which might involve only the winner of tomorrow's third race.

Equally broad has been the range of methods involved, from speculation induced by the aspect of the entrails of a fowl, through astrology, crystal balls, sun spots and the performance of the stock market.

Each method was the product of its era and man's current circumstances. In our time, in an industrial and commercial civilization, we seek to interpret the future of business in terms of the stock market and, conversely, stock prices in terms of business activity. By the very nature of things one must reflect the other over a period, for their relationship is obvious.

Business and Markets

Back in the golden (or perhaps only gilded) age prior to the disillusionment of 1929, there were many who expanded upon the infallibility of the technique of relating stock market performance to the trend of business; it became then that the market was accepted as a guide to the market and, because thinking makes it so, it was so... for a time. The limitations of the method had been forgotten and the original premises distorted. The ensuing period of correction, necessary for a return to grace, was painful.

But the fundamental relationship between business and the stock market remains. Commonsense dictates that it should be so, for the market is no more, in effect, than the tangible reflection of the balance of opinion as to the course and conduct of business. So long as we don't expect coincidental and continuous action from the factors which we are considering, the rule holds. The trends of business and stock market prices may diverge at times, one or the other may lag in changing direction, but a wealth of past experience reveals that such a condition never continues for long.

One other feature of the general movement is worth noting: The wider the divergence or the longer the lag of one factor behind the other, the more violent or the longer-lasting the reversal when it does come.

Both Are Indicators

Again, if it is accepted that the general direction of the two factors over a period is substantially the same, then either the market may be interpreted as a guide to business, or the course of business will indicate the probable future direction of the market's movement. At any moment one of the factors may be more predictable than the other, its course more sharply defined, the forces affecting it more clearly observed.

At the time of the outbreak of war the whole financial structure of our country was braced for a shock that never came; preparations were made to withstand an avalanche of liquidation which did not materialize. We can now see that our economy was effectively isolated by a blanket restriction on the transfer of goods, money and securities such as provided time for second thought. When we saw that we were protected from the tramping rush of those who temporarily lost faith in our economic stability we regained faith in ourselves. And within the bounds of that protected economy we continue to go about not only our own business, and more of it, but have also undertaken immense expansion to make an effective contribution to the successful prosecution of the war.

Look at the figures. As far back as last spring the volume of business was increasing. As the year progressed the favorable signs multiplied and were reflected in the various indexes

which we use to note their trend. Merchandising and bank clearings, transportation tonnage, manufacturing volume and price levels all contributed their confirmation. Looking ahead, and with still only an inadequate appreciation of the immensity of the undertaking in which we are involved, we have knowledge of a greater volume of business in prospect than we have ever handled in past years.

And Market Trends

But again look at the figures. The stock markets apparently have other ideas. The course of their prices suggests either (a) that what we see and know of business is wrong, that though volume may increase taxation or exceptional risks will eliminate profits even of reasonable or recently inadequate proportions or (b) that the financially conscious part of our population has retired to its native Missouri and that, after the nerve-racking experiences of the pre-war months and past disappointments, it now has to be shown.

It is probable that a combination of the two is working to keep prices low and markets inactive, though it becomes increasingly apparent that interest in the market and the profit possibilities of equity investments is growing. Turnover shows some improvement in both Toronto and Montreal. It is significant that the stocks receiving more attention are of good investment rating, being in large part first class industrial issues representing established concerns whose already satisfactory everyday business is in line for further expansion to meet the demands of war supply.

Confidence once shaken is slow in returning but a movement such as now appears to be getting underway will be the more lasting for the foundation so well laid down.

Business Gains Evident

Broadly the favorable trends in business and industry to which the market in both volume and prices must eventually give full reflection are:

Agriculture. A near record crop has greatly restored western purchasing power. The price level of the wheat market particularly may be expected to improve further.

Industry. The physical volume of business in Canada, as indicated by the index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is greater than at any time since 1929. At 138.6 for the month of January the index compares with 133.0 a year ago and the rise is the sounder in that it represents an almost uninterrupted month-by-month gain during the period. To this improvement such industries as steel, newspaper and textiles, all basic in the Canadian economy and among the heaviest employers of labor, have contributed greatly.

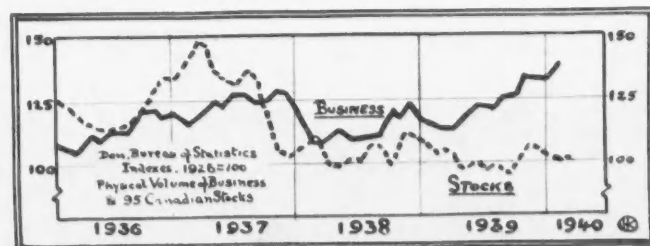
Lumbering and mining, the two great extractive industries, have in prospect close to capacity operations with assured markets for a greater volume of production. Milling is favorably affected by the excellent working ratio provided by reasonable grain prices and a strong demand for both domestic and export consumption of flour.

Transportation. Greatly increased traffic in all sections is reflected in the operating statements of both the major rail transportation systems. In the case of the C.N.R. it may be expected that the deficit will be greatly reduced, if not completely eliminated, during the current year. With the opening of navigation next month the full flood of water-borne traffic will be released.

Merchandising. Department store and general retail sales are close to their best levels since 1930. Wholesale trade volume shows continued improvement with inventories at barely normal levels.

International Trade. Imports, both

(Continued on Page 15)



R. MICHAEL COPER, author of the widely-read articles in these columns on German and Central European economic matters, understanding of which is so necessary for a proper appreciation of the war outlook. Dr. Coper, who will become a naturalized Canadian within a month, was himself born in Germany, and educated there, graduating with the degree of Ph.D. in economics from Berlin University. Thereafter he gained background for his current articles by serving as economic adviser to one of the big banks. Finding himself in profound disagreement with the Nazi philosophy and aims, he managed to leave Germany. After a period in South Africa, where he married an English girl, he came with his wife to Canada to make a permanent home. He hopes that his qualifications and special knowledge of German and European economics will prove of value in the land of his adoption.

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THE practice of canning food originated in France during the Napoleonic wars and the tin can was patented in England in 1810. Canada is now one of the leading countries of the world in the canning of food, particularly vegetables and fruit.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

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Fire and Automobile Insurance
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO.
Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Authorized Capital	1,000,000.
Subscribed Capital	600,000.
Paid-Up Capital	150,000.
Deposit with Dominion Government	150,000.

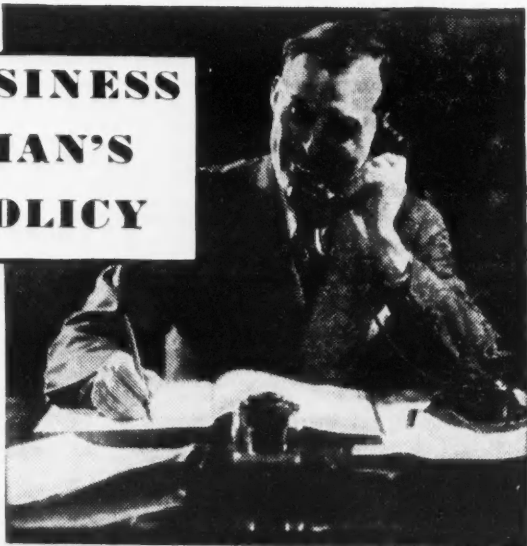
ASSETS	
Cash and Bank Balances	\$ 89,254.78
Bonds at Government Valuation	646,658.28
Stocks at Government Valuation	130,516.00
Interest, Due and Accrued	5,386.24
Agents' Balances and Premiums Uncollected	60,421.06
Due from Re-Insuring Companies	2,540.28
	<u>\$934,777.14</u>

LIABILITIES	
Provision for Unpaid Claims	\$ 51,456.86
Due to Re-Insuring Companies	24,892.72
Agents' Credit Balances	736.12
Reserve of Unearned Premiums	271,264.80
Taxes Due and Accrued	16,573.50
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders—	
Capital Stock Paid In	150,000.00
Surplus	419,853.14
	<u>\$934,777.14</u>

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

STEEL OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Once again I am coming to you for your opinion and advice and this time it is about Steel Company of Canada. Do you think the common stock is a good buy at the present time and do you think earnings will continue to improve? What about the dividend rate and when do you think the equalizing dividend on the common will be paid?

—D. P. T., Quebec, Que.

Because of the company's past record, the common stock of Steel Company of Canada has definite appeal to the investor who is seeking security of income combined with adaptability; this company should have less difficulty adjusting itself to conditions following the war than most. To the investor who is seeking an appreciation on his outlay, the stock has attraction as a war time speculation.

Unless the war comes to an abrupt end, operations of Steel of Canada will continue at capacity and profits should reach a succession of new peaks. Earnings in the year ended December 31, 1939, were equal to \$6.51 per share on the combined preferred and common stocks, as compared with \$4.24 in 1938 and \$5.81 in 1937. So there is a strong likelihood that the \$2 per share equalizing dividend on the common will be paid off this year; already in 1940 \$2 per

share has been paid. The regular \$1.75-per-share rate is secure. Common stock dividends have been paid regularly since 1916.

Recently the company increased its steel-making capacity by 15 per cent.; now a tin plate department is being installed and soon a start on the long-delayed continuous strip-sheet mill may be made. At the close of the 1939 year, the backlog of unfilled tonnage remained at unusually high proportions.

Steel of Canada has about one-third of Canada's ingot-producing capacity. Operations are completely integrated with coal and ore supplied by affiliates in the United States. Most of the output is in light steels and virtually all sales are domestic with hardware jobs, the automobile, farm implement, machinery and building trades, and the utilities and railroads providing the bulk of the markets. Despite the fact that more than \$15,000,000 has been spent from cash income in the last 10 years for plant expansion and improvement, working capital has been consistently strong. Current assets at the close of the last fiscal year totalled \$23,941,251.21 against current liabilities of \$1,234,935.25. Of the former, \$3,007,934.63 was in cash; \$671,643.37 in call loans; and \$7,513,454.82 in marketable securities.

JODELO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Your opinion of Jodelo Gold Mines would be appreciated. While I would be interested in an investment, I would not be in a speculation.

—W. G. K., Walkerville, Ont.

Jodelo Gold Mines is still in the prospect stage and shares are quite speculative. An incline shaft was sunk 125 feet and some lateral work at the 100-foot level is reported as having given interesting gold values. In the short length of drifting the well mineralized quartz vein widened to seven feet. I understand the company plans further work in the Spring, if sufficient funds are available.

EASTVIEW BONDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am writing you re the Town of Eastview bonds which are coming due in 1940. What would a \$500 bond be worth at the present time? No interest has been paid on this bond for some years.

—C. G. L., Ottawa, Ont.

Bonds of the Town of Eastview are quoted currently at 78—82.

I am informed by a reliable source that the Town of Eastview is not financially able to retire its bonds this year. I understand that the Town Clerk has submitted one plan of reorganization which has been turned down and that he is currently working on another. My advice would be that you write the clerk of the Town of Eastview, asking to be informed of all developments.

BAWLf GRAIN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am the holder of a block of the preferred stock of Bawlf Grain Company and would like to get your opinion as to the advisability of holding the stock any longer. I have held the stock for some time and have had no return.

—D. H. H., Windsor, Ont.

The preferred stock of Bawlf Grain Company has some speculative appeal and I think that if I were you I would be inclined to hold. So far as I can ascertain, a capital reorganization to settle preferred arrears—which amounted to \$60.12½ per share at the end of February—is not imminent but the market is evidently recognizing the probability of some such adjustment eventually as well as the fact that when the renovation comes it will exact drastic concessions from the common stock. The preferred has moved up from 25¼ at the beginning of February to the present price of 35; the common has slumped from \$1.75 to \$1.20.

In view of the much larger movement of grain through the elevators this year, conditions are much more favorable than a year ago, when, in the period ended July 31, 1939, earnings were equal to 30 cents per share on the preferred. However, before the company is in a position to pay dividends, some additional provision for back depreciation may be necessary and the working capital position will, of course, require some bolstering. At December 31, 1939, there was an excess of current liabilities over current assets of \$22,965.

FOUR MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad to have reports on Hard Rock, MacLeod Cockshutt, East Malartic, which I am holding, and on Anor, which I am thinking of buying.

—J. H., Waterloo, Ont.

With the new roster at Hard Rock Gold Mines now in satisfactory operation, net profits have been climbing and are now approximately \$30,000 a month. Operating costs have been further reduced and this year's earnings are likely to be better than 12 cents a share. Ore reserves have been maintained and preparations going ahead to sink a winze and establish two new levels for deeper development of the north zone.

Higher production and earnings are now in sight for MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines. Production for the December quarter was the highest on record. Important ore tonnages are being developed in the main ore bodies of the north zone. Operating costs appear stabilized just above \$4.50 per ton and the recent improvement in grade is being maintained. The mill which is handling about 640 tons daily may do a little more once the roaster gets into regular operation.

(Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The long-term or year-to-year direction of American stock prices has been upward since March 31, 1938. The short-term or month-to-month movement, down from mid-September, may have reversed upward on January 15 but assurance to this effect will be lacking until and unless the two averages move above the early January highs.

U.S. BUSINESS RISE COMING?

During the last quarter of 1939, the New York stock market, by slow decline, refused to give consideration to what it regarded as but a temporary uprush in business based upon inventory build-ups rather than actual war demand. In its relative stability since mid-January, the stock market apparently has likewise been recognizing the sharp business decline in the U.S.A. during the first quarter as a natural and salutary readjustment to the fourth-quarter period of forward buying.

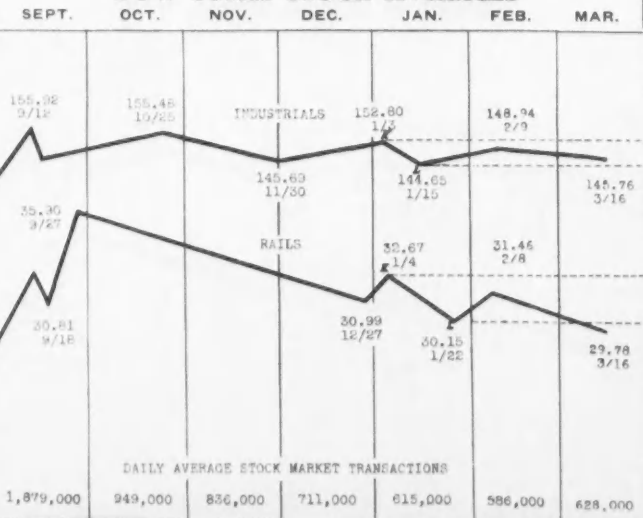
Evidences are now accumulating that the business decline is nearing a point of culmination, with ensuing upturn probable at some point during the second quarter. Such a development, with war demand now gradually accumulating and other stimulating domestic forces present, should furnish the stock market, in due course, incentive for worthwhile advance.

SIGNIFICANT PRICE POINTS

From the Dow theory approach, the two averages double-bottomed on January 15, when the rails refused, other than fractionally, to follow the industrials into new low ground. A slow advance has subsequently ensued. Should both averages now move decisively above the early January peaks (points K), an upward trend in the market would be confirmed as having been re-established on January 15 (points L).

To the contrary, renewed decline at this juncture, carrying the two averages decisively below their support "points L", would suggest extension of the corrective movement, probably into an area moderately below the 144 level established by the Industrial average on January 15, prior to resumption of the main movement.

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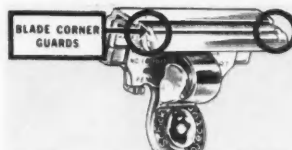
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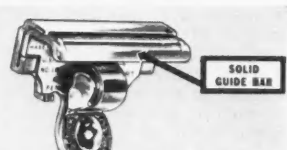
THE ONLY BASIC IMPROVEMENTS IN SAFETY RAZOR DESIGN IN MORE THAN 35 YEARS!

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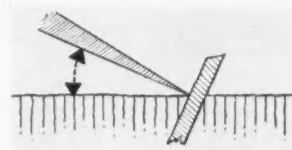
strament, more than 5,000,000 men have now switched to the Schick Injector Razor. These millions were not satisfied with razors that were invented several years before the airplane and the automobile became practical. Millions more will turn to the Schick Injector Razor as soon as they discover its superior shaving qualities—the COMFORT in the shave it gives. Examine for yourself some of its outstanding features described below.



BLADE CORNER GUARDS... Among the most important contributions to safer shaving are Schick Injector's corner guards which shield your face against nicks and scratches from sharp blade corners. These blade corner guards also help prevent blade vibration.



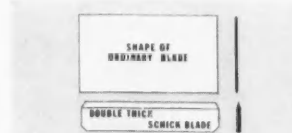
SOLID GUIDE BAR... Schick Injector perfected the solid "toothless" guide bar which controls the "action" of the skin in front of blade edge; doesn't rake ridges and valleys in the skin to get nicked. You can even shave against the grain in comfort!



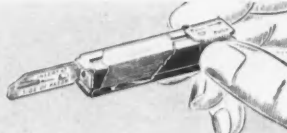
NATURAL SHAVING ANGLE... In the Schick Injector, the angle between the blade and face is the smallest of any popular razor. Just right for the average man's whiskers according to a leading research institute!



COMPACT HEAD... Schick Injector also brings you the smallest head of any popular razor. Half as deep as ordinary heads, but shaves just as wide an area and gets into those hard-to-shave spots with ease.



DOUBLE THICK BLADES... Schick Blades are just as long but twice as thick as ordinary blades—3 times thicker than flimsy tissue-thin ones. Able to take a really thorough sharpening at the factory! Your face is entitled to the best uniform quality blades you can buy.



OIL-SEALED BLADES... Schick Blades are sealed in this metal Injector cartridge in a bath of oil. Their keen edges are actually suspended in space, where nothing can rub or dull them. You buy blades 20 or 12 at a time. No running out of blades every few days.



AUTOMATIC BLADE CHANGE... A pull and push on Injector shoots out the old blade, slides in a fresh one instantly. Nothing to take apart. Nothing to reassemble. Save valuable time every day you shave.



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THE "POPULARITY" KIT \$100

Smart, pigskin-grain case contains the unique Schick Injector Razor and Injector cartridge of 12 double-thick Schick Blades. 20-year razor guarantee stamped in bottom of every "Popularity" Kit. Magazine Repeating Razor Company, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Fast becoming Canada's most popular razor!

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

East Malartic Mines, which last year had net earnings of around 29 cents per share, should this year have around 50 cents. Ore reserves are large and the mill is now handling 1,500 tons daily. Work now proceeding may mean a decision this year to further step up mill capacity. Dividends should soon be initiated and judging from earnings may be ten cents a share.

Aunor Gold Mines appears an attractive junior with possibilities of capital appreciation. A good margin of profit is indicated. The mill is now treating 285 tons of ore daily and there is a possibility of an increase in capacity as a result of diamond drilling below the 1,000-foot level. Wide sections of ore, with high gold values were encountered in the drilling.

STURGEON RIVER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be much obliged for your opinion of Sturgeon River Gold Mines. Is the stock a good buy at the present market price?

—M. J. F., Toronto, Ont.

Sturgeon River Gold Mines is making a moderate profit. Production is running around \$40,000 monthly from mining a vein only a few inches in width. The prospects for the company appear fairly interesting and present development at depth may considerably improve the position of the mine and further deepening of the shaft will no doubt be undertaken later on. Diamond drilling below the bottom level

at 1,250 feet, has cut the main vein. Development on the four new levels is encouraging and on the whole compares with conditions on the upper horizons. Chief development so far has been on the No. 3 vein but several new veins have shown up at depth. Working capital was increased to over \$250,000 last year.

GLENORA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I will appreciate your opinion of Glenora and its future. A couple of years ago I seemingly made the unfortunate mistake of purchasing a good sized block of this stock at 26½ cents per share.

—G. F., Windsor, Ont.

Glenora Gold Mines has been inactive since July, 1937, and its future appears somewhat uncertain. An extensive exploration program, in which a shaft was sunk 475 feet and three levels established, failed to outline an ore shoot, although a number of narrow veins were opened which carried values at points. The company is awaiting developments on the adjoining Toburn and Continental properties before considering further expenditures. As of November, 1939, Glenora had \$7,666 in cash and \$18,547 in investments, at book value, with no current liabilities.

CANADA WIRE

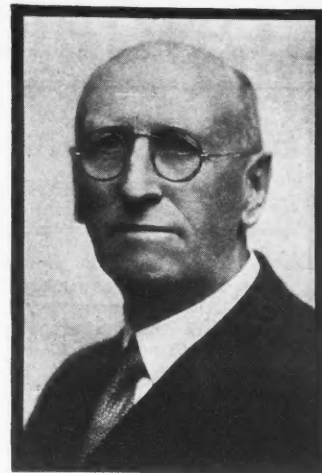
Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your opinion of Canada Wire & Cable Company, Ltd., as an investment at the present price of 20-21 for the "B."

—D. W. G., Annapolis Royal, N.S.

I think you can regard Canada Wire & Cable Class "B" stock as a business man's investment of no more than average attraction. The stock is quoted currently at 20½ and, at the 50 cents-per-share dividend rate is yielding 2.4 per cent which, I think, discounts to a certain extent the company's better earnings outlook and the possibilities of increased dividends on the "B" stock.

The company reported net income of \$890,806 in the year ended December 31, 1939, as compared with \$462,656 in 1938, and \$794,253 in 1937. Net in 1939 was equal to \$2.55 per share on the "B" stock against \$1.04 in 1938 and \$3.24 in 1937. I understand that, while the company's business was better in 1939 than in 1938, volume was appreciably lower than in 1937, being 17 per cent lower in the value of merchandise sales, 5 per cent lower in the tonnage of rods rolled, and 18 per cent lower in tonnage of copper consumed in the company's plants. The war has introduced a number of



WAWANESA'S BEST YEAR. In spite of material reductions in rates on nearly all classifications, Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company's gross premiums increased from \$1,704,620 in 1938 to \$1,895,646 in 1939, reported Dr. C. M. Vanstone, managing director (above), at the company's annual meeting. Reserve of unearned premiums, which was \$834,961 in 1938, has been raised to \$982,384, and cash surplus over all liabilities increased by \$272,510 to \$1,330,365.

new factors into the picture, but I understand that directors feel that the outlook for 1940 is encouraging.

Canada and Japan's Trade

(Continued from Page 11)

And also the depreciation of the yen can, contrary to widespread belief, not be considered as of overwhelming influence. The first devaluation occurred in December, 1931, and was clearly brought about by England's departure from the gold standard three months previously. It is true that the Japanese devaluation went further than the English, namely to 54 per cent of the gold parity as compared with 60 per cent. But on the other hand the greatest expansion of Japanese exports took place only in 1935, after the yen had been stable on its new level for a few years. The following table shows (on gold basis) the share of Canadian and Japanese exports in the world's exports:

	Canadian exports in per cent of total world exports	Japanese exports in per cent of total world exports
1929	3.71	2.93
1932	3.78	2.82
1935	4.25	3.60
1936	4.82	3.58
1937	4.31	3.45
1938	4.20	3.33

If, then, depreciation of the currency and low wages have not provided the main impetus for Japan's export drive, what did? One reason must be seen in the rationalization movement which took place in industry in the early thirties. This event contributed greatly to a lowering of production costs. But it can also not explain everything, for the following two reasons. It is well known that a very few influential families in Japan control between them a large part of the country's finance and industry. In their and similar spheres the rationalization must certainly have had a great influence.

Small-Scale Industry

But on the other hand small-scale industry is still very prevalent in Japan, and above all it extends to products which, in other countries, are a typical domain of large-scale industry. For instance, in 1935 one third of the electric bulbs produced in the country were made in factories which employed less than five workers. And this in spite of the fact that in the ten years preceding that date the factories with five and more employees had increased their production from sixty million to three hundred million bulbs. On the whole more than one-half of the persons who are employed in industry are so in factories with less than five workers.

For this and related reasons it has been said that Japan's industry is still in its infancy. This makes it all the more important to try to obtain an idea of what may happen when the industry of that country with its tremendous pressure of population and its annual population increase of a million souls, becomes mature. But let us rather ask the question here; can it become mature through an expansion of its exports?

We have already stated the relevant figures concerning the development of Canada's and Japan's shares in world exports. The next important set of figures refers to the directions of these two countries' exports. Distribution (per cent) of Canadian and Japanese exports:

	Canada 1929	Canada 1938	Japan 1929	Japan 1938
Europe	36.8	45.8	6.9	9.7
North America	48.0	40.8	44.1	17.5
South America	3.1	1.5	1.1	2.2
Asia	7.0	4.0	42.6	61.9
Oceania	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.6
Africa	1.7	2.9	2.8	5.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Outstanding is the enormous decline in the percentage of Japan's exports to this continent, much of which is due to the collapse of the United States raw silk market on account of the depression. The largest part of it was made up by increased exports to Asia. Otherwise Japanese exports increased to all

continents. Africa deserves special mention because it is the constant complaint of Japanese businessmen and observers that they were compelled to seek markets in the most remote parts of the world, not on account of the decline of their exports to North America, but on account of the decline of their sales in China. About this we shall see presently.

The African Trade

Here we must say that it is wholly unjustified if Japanese complain that they had to seek markets in Africa; for two reasons. Japanese manufacturers are making certain goods which they could on account of their quality not reasonably hope to sell anywhere but where there are consumers who are prepared to accept such quality. As these goods are, furthermore, cheap enough there is no gainsaying that the Japanese would have done their utmost to develop the African market, "forced" or not.

But there is a much more important reason. Together with the expansion of the Japanese market in Africa went an expansion in South America. Now, Japan has the third-largest merchant fleet in the world, and this fleet is doing a considerable trade (not only in Japanese goods) between the Far East and South America. On this voyage the ships naturally call at Capetown, and as the Japanese lines have, until the outbreak of this war, provided the only regular connection between South Africa and South America, they picked up a considerable trade between the two continents which must have paid them handsomely, even if there had been no direct Japanese trade with South Africa at all.

It is not necessary for us to consider, in addition to the direction of the trade, any changes in the commodities exported, because we know that Canada and Japan are not direct competitors. But our table shows another important point. The inroads which Japan has made in the markets of all continents are, with the exception of Asia, much smaller than is commonly believed, and especially was believed some years ago when exporters of manufactured goods the world over thought they were doomed to give up business under the Japanese onslaught.

There was certainly a very active psychological reason for this. Not only did the Japanese salesmen suddenly appear everywhere, but they offered goods which they had not offered before, and they made a noise which was commensurate with the impending economic disaster of the country whose manufacturers they represented.

The Halt in 1935

The fact that the Japanese export expansion stopped abruptly in 1935, the year in which it had its strongest impetus, found its outward manifestation in many kinds of import restrictions and control on the part of the countries which were subjected to the Japanese drive. The roots, however, lay deeper. They lay in the fact that low prices alone are not the determining factor in conquering markets, because, apart from import restrictions, they bring about other repercussions and retaliations. And these, in their turn, bring about the effect that an expansion of exports, achieved by excessively low prices, soon makes the costs of the drive greater than its gains. Whatever the counter-measures were and are, there is no doubt that in taking up the race with them Japan was a heavy loser. These are the 1938 gold prices of exported commodities for some countries, on the basis 1929 equals 100.

Japan	30.2
Canada	51.6
United Kingdom	50.5
United States	44.1

Exports to Asia

But we must explain now the great increase in Japanese exports to Asia. It was preponderantly due to the expansion of sales in Japan-dominated Manchukuo. Most other Asiatic markets, however, improved too, including British India and the Dutch East Indies. The only exception was China proper. Whereas this country had in 1913 taken 24.5 per cent of the Japanese exports, and in 1929 still 16.1 per cent, it took in 1936 only 5.9 per cent. The corresponding figures with regard to Manchukuo were 4.7 per cent, 5.8 per cent, and 18.5 per cent.

Japanese exports to all other continents being what they were; the exports to Manchukuo showing gratifying results; and China taking an attitude with regard to imports from Japan which the Japanese usually ascribe to ill will; the Japanese thought the subjugation of China would mean an end of their troubles. With this we have reached the problem of the Pacific. But let us first sum up the result with regard to the indirect but vital interest which Canada has in Japan's export position. It is possible that with improved conditions in the United States that country's imports of raw silk may increase to the benefit of Japan, and that thus Japan's hardships will be alleviated. But whether this happens or not, Japan's position in the world's markets is more or less settled, and there is not the least likelihood that she could in peaceful times and by peaceful means create an upheaval which would so upset the structure of world trade as to make Canada's position difficult. This does, of course, not mean that such an upheaval cannot or will not occur; it means only that Japan cannot and will not cause it.

Areas for Imperialism

The Pacific situation is such as to make only two areas the possible objects of imperialistic aims; China and the Dutch Indies. In both cases there is so far only one aspirant, Japan.

The natural course for her to take was to try to subjugate China first, because it was from the outset more likely that the Dutch Indies would, in the case of being attacked, find more effective allies than China would; though why this should be so is one of the things which are strange in this world, and is a half-heartedness which may cost dearly if it does not give way to a clear-cut policy one way or the other. For it is obvious that, if China should fall under Japanese domination, the prospects for the Dutch Indies would not be rosy.

The whole of the Far East, at least

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the colonial part of it, is an indispensable reservoir of raw materials for the Western nations. True, it does not look at present as if China will completely fall under Japanese domination, and thus provide a jumping board for ambitions the end of which could not be foreseen. But we are so sure that, if China becomes a strong independent national, and nationalistic, state the outcome will be very different?

This may explain the seeming indifference with which the Western nations looked, before they were otherwise preoccupied, upon the present struggle in China. The real trouble will start only when this struggle is over.

All the capital investments which the Western nations have for a century now made in China do not seem to have brought about the effects which Japanese investments have brought about in Manchukuo in less than four decades since the time when Japan took over the South Manchurian Railway from Russia after the Russo-Japanese war of 1905. We may indulge in all the hopes and ideas we like with regard to the future, and with regard to what

should be done; however there is no sense in showing bias to facts.

In 1905 the population of Manchuria was ten millions, by 1914 it had doubled. The agricultural prosperity of the World War attracted new Chinese masses; after the war some measure of prosperity continued, and by 1929 the population was nearly thirty millions. In 1932, after, and due to, the Chinese invasion, it had fallen to 24 millions, and in 1935 it was almost 35 millions, of whom less than two million were Japanese. The trade of the area has developed very favorably, although in recent years the trade balance has been passive on account of great Japanese capital investments.

Looking from this at the possibilities of economic development in the Far East in general, the picture is promising as far as Canada's trade interests are concerned. Unless there is protracted violence on the opposite coasts of the Pacific, Canada is bound to profit from economic progress there, no matter under whose auspices this progress takes place. There are, however, non-economic sides to the picture which may not be so pleasing.

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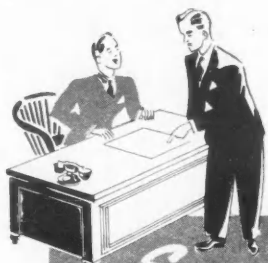
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CONCERNING INSURANCE

A Bit of Insurance History

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Those who organized the pioneer insurance companies of Canada were undoubtedly men of courage, resource and sound judgment. Although many may consider the fire insurance business to be more or less of a speculation, there is as a matter of fact nothing whatever of chance about the development of a fire insurance company over a lengthy period of years from a small beginning to a position of unquestioned strength and security.

Back in 1840, a company was formed at Guelph, Ont., to transact fire insurance on the premium note plan, under which freeholders subscribed to a certain amount of insurance, giving premium notes for a percentage of the subscribed amount; the company then borrowed money from the bank to carry on during the year, and at the annual meeting made a levy on the members for their proportion of the losses and expenses. In 1898 the company became a cash mutual; in 1920 the mutual feature was discontinued, and the company was reincorporated as a stock company.

Only a few Canadian insurance institutions have been a hundred years in existence. No Canadian life insurance company has, as yet, reached the century mark, and the number of Canadian fire insurance companies of the centenarian class is very limited. There is no doubt that those which have survived over this lengthy period have had the benefit of sound underwriting and sound financial administration.

In order to understand the task which confronted these pioneer companies, it is necessary to know something about the conditions existing in Canada in the early years of the 19th century. As an aftermath of the Napoleonic wars, in which the military genius of the Duke of Wellington disposed of the dream of world domination by the dictator of that day, many people were unable to settle down to the ordinary affairs of life, and were setting their faces to the new world.

This led to the formation in London of the Canada Land Company, which secured a large section of land in what is now the heart of Western Ontario for the purpose of colonization and settlement. To Mr. John Galt, well-known as an author and writer on topics of public interest in the periodicals of the time, and a man of exceptionally keen perception and remarkable constructive as well as administrative ability, was entrusted the supervision of the company's affairs in Upper Canada. He was also a man of patriotic and imperial tendencies, and it was but natural that the first district surveyed by him should be named after the Iron Duke—Wellington, while the sister county was called Waterloo.

Cheap Land

On St. George's Day, April 23, 1827, Mr. Galt founded what is now the City of Guelph. Land was then being offered to settlers at 1s 3d. per acre. Thirteen years later, in 1840, the principal men of the Guelph district formed the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Wellington, provision having been made by the legislature of Upper Canada in 1836 in the first Insurance Act for the organization of mutual fire insurance companies.

According to the minutes of the board of directors, the company commenced operations in June, 1840. By the year 1855 it had 281 policies in force, insuring \$398,842. By 1865 it had 742 policies in force for \$846,437 of insurance, while the amount of the premium notes was \$99,396.96. The year's losses were \$3,439.97, and the rate of assessment made on the premium notes at the end of the year was 4½ per cent.

With regard to the voting powers of the members, it is of interest to observe that the number of votes was in proportion to the amount of insurance carried with the company. If under \$1,500, 1 vote; from \$1,500 to \$3,000, 2 votes; from \$3,000 to \$6,000, 3 votes. In 1869 a by-law was passed which required the consent of the company to further insurance. In 1870 a resolution was passed to the effect that all risks with the company of over \$4,000 should be reduced to that amount.

In the early years it would seem that most of the time at the directors' meetings was taken up with the consideration of claims and applications and the directors often delegated members of the board to make inspections of risks before deciding upon their acceptance or rejection. These directors were a cautious body, and were not parting with the funds of the company without a good

reason. In one case, a storekeeper made a claim for a \$2,000 loss on stock, an amount which the directors regarded as "outrageous," and refused to pay. Suit was brought, and the company paid \$200 into court. What the final outcome of the action was the record does not say.

Agents' Remuneration

In October, 1871, the directors passed a resolution that agents be paid a policy and survey fee of \$2 for each accepted application and \$1 for each renewal, and 2½ per cent of all assessments collected within their territories; that they make their returns to the secretary weekly of all money taken and applications in their hands; and that they each be required to find security for such sum as the board of directors may determine. At the same meeting it was decided that local agents be required to find security in the sum of \$500, and general agents in the sum of \$1,000.

At the end of the fiscal year, November 30, 1871, the amount of insurance in force was \$1,332,576, distributed among the various classifications as follows: Private dwellings and contents, \$483,346; shops, storehouses and contents, \$321,080; grist and saw mills, \$83,000; taverns and contents, \$92,750; barns, sheds, granaries and stables, \$134,675; distilleries, breweries and bakeries, \$18,370; foundries and factories containing machinery, \$73,400; churches, meeting and school houses, \$47,375; workshops, cooperages, carpenters, wagon makers and smithies, \$35,590; printing offices, types and material, \$2,600; tanneries, asheries and kilns, \$11,900; public buildings, \$28,600.

In the minutes of the annual general meeting on December 16, 1872, the statement is made that the government should introduce an insurance measure which would keep those who insure on the premium note plan entirely separate from those who pay cash and which would require security from the latter as might be deemed necessary.

Premium Note System

To quote: "It must be obvious to all that the pure premium note system, with yearly assessments to cover losses and expenses, is the only safe, just and equitable way of giving the necessary security at the smallest cost that has yet been tried. The mixed mutual and stock system is only a delusion and a snare. It is an injustice, as the man who has the cash and pays the 3 years premium at once gets it for about one-third of what is paid by the man who gives a premium note."

In the year 1890, when the company was fifty years old, it had 3,034 policies in force, insuring \$3,792,306, and during the whole of the half century the rate of assessment on the premium notes ranged from 2 per cent to 6 per cent, with the exception of three years in which the rate was 8 per cent.

Insurance operations were continued by the company on a mutual basis until the year 1898, when a cash capital was subscribed, and the company became what was known as a cash mutual. Although there were many who favored the mutual system, there was also a steadily growing demand for stock company insurance. In 1920 the mutual feature was discontinued, and a few years later the company was reincorporated as a stock company under the name of the Wellington Fire Insurance Company.

In 1919, after the war, the controlling interest in the company was purchased by Mr. Herbert Begg and his associates. It was believed that there was a larger field in Toronto, and that the company would make more substantial progress under a new regime. The capital was at once increased and all departments were revitalized. The company started to grow in earnest, and each succeeding year has witnessed consistent progress.

In 1919 operations were restricted to a limited field in Ontario, while today they extend into five Provinces of Canada under a Dominion charter obtained in 1937. In addition to fire insurance, the company now transacts a growing automobile insurance business. The premium volume has materially increased, while the liquid assets have grown from \$190,000 to



HERBERT BEGG, president and managing director of the Wellington Fire Insurance Company, which this year celebrates its Hundredth Anniversary.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

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(Continued on Next Page)

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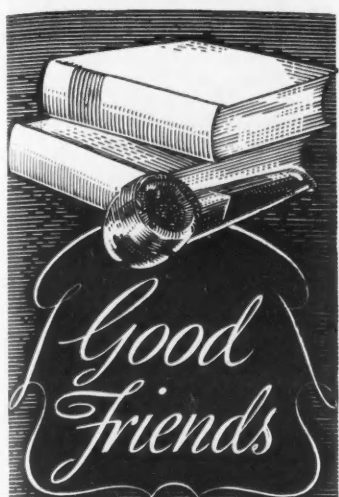
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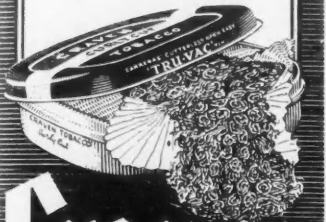
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Vol. 55, No. 21 Whole No. 2453

Is Business Wrong or the Market?

(Continued from Page 11)

for consumption and re-export, have increased sharply since September, reflecting in large part, war preparation. There has been a more than proportionate gain in exports as a result of the movement of the grain crop and the higher volume contributed by such industries as lumbering, paper making, flour milling and mining.

Financial. There has been controlled but clearly discernible credit expansion in keeping with the needs of this greater volume of trade. Foreign exchange rates are stable and the Foreign Exchange Control Board is apparently working smoothly and effectively. A rising bond market and the ready assimilation of new bond issues offered by both the Dominion and Provincial governments has contributed markedly to the financial stability of the country. Savings bank deposits continue to increase and at record levels are ready for future investment of commercial application.

Doubts Deter Action

Set against these favorable influences the observable adverse factors: **Political.** Uncertainty induced by the election campaign, an influence soon to be eliminated, one way or the other.

Taxation. The effect of higher taxes imposed at the special war session

of Parliament cannot yet be fully appraised. Consumption taxes, however, have apparently been well absorbed. The excess profits tax and the higher tax on corporate income by their nature apply only to actual income as earned. As such they may well be more than offset by the additional profits from increased production and greater operating efficiency.

Heavier taxation is probably in prospect but "If we are not to impair the incentive to maximum efficiency or retard the prompt utilization of our entire resources and the achievement of full productivity and employment, we must be able to hold out to business men the opportunity of making a reasonable profit and the chance of securing some compensation for exceptional efficiency and willingness to take the risks inherent in industrial enterprise in wartime." These are the words of the Finance Minister, and Col. Ralston recognizes his inevitable interest in preventing the premature demise of the industrial goose which is charged with the necessity of delivering such a large and continuous stream of golden eggs.

This then is the charter of Canadian business under wartime conditions. Is business wrong in its interpretation of it? Do the indexes lie? Or are the Markets lagging behind, seeking further assurance? They may be wrong but all past experience indicates that it will not be for long.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

HALLNOR MINES produced \$21.16 in gold from each ton of ore mined during 1939, for gross output of \$2,600,181.

Hollinger Consolidated and Mining Corporation of Canada have jointly spent nearly half a million dollars on the Jerome property at Opepeesway lake where indications point toward plans for a mill of possibly 800 to 1,000 tons per day.

Pioneer Mines in the Bridge River district of British Columbia has attained close to normal production again following a labor strike of five months, and with work having been resumed in early March.

Island Lake Mines Co. reports no activity during 1939. The company spent a total of around \$357,000 in its efforts at Island Lake in Northern Manitoba. Advances received from Ventures, Ltd. amount to \$188,856.

It has been estimated that several hundred seasoned prospectors in the mining fields of Northern Ontario are financially broke as a result of the collapse of new mining effort which prospectors and promoters blame on the activities of the Ontario Securities Act. Many of these men are now endeavoring to find means of livelihood at other occupations. Pioneering in the new areas of the North is believed to be at the lowest ebb in a quarter century.

The Ontario Securities Commission has taken one step calculated to encourage new promotions. It has been announced that ten per cent. of vendor stock in new company registrations will be free from pool and that one additional vendor share will be released from pool for each treasury share sold. This in itself offers promise of some measure of relief for promoters to whom the prospector so often turns for grubstakes and for sale of his claims. However, there is still a multiplicity of regulations under the Act which have filled promoters with so much fear that the mining fraternity appears to believe nothing short of abrogations of the entire Act will open the way to resumption of normal activity among prospectors in this country.

Normetal Mining Corp. reports a deficit of \$172,131 for the year 1939. Production was valued at \$628,579, on which an operating profit of \$49,961 was realized. Adjustments and depreciation allowance amounted to \$219,093, thereby accounting for the deficit.

Camlaren Mines with property in the Yellowknife area spent \$411,874 from the time of incorporation in July 1937 until the end of 1939. Underground work developed 13,177 tons of ore carrying \$29.95 to the ton. However, the tonnage is considered too small for profitable operation under existing freight and power costs. As a result, the company has shipped its heavier equipment to Yellowknife to be sold. The company owes Mining Corporation of Canada \$110,400.

International Nickel Co. of Canada realized a net profit of \$10,262,660 in the last three months of 1939. This brought the total for 1939 to \$36,847,466 as compared with \$32,399,470 in 1938.

International Nickel ended 1939 with working capital of \$66,519,563 as compared with \$63,749,717 at the end of the preceding year.

World consumption of nickel in 1939 reached a new peak of 256,000,000 lbs. according to records submitted by the International Nickel Co., with 210,194,135 lbs. The company also sold 324,850,921 lbs. of copper for a

new high record. International Nickel also sold 240,778 ounces of metals of the platinum group, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total world sales of close to 500,000 ounces.

Hard Rock Gold Mines has established higher mill efficiency and is obtaining 87 per cent. recovery. As a result, profits are estimated at approximately \$1,000 per day.

Mineral production in Canada, according to a preliminary report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a total of \$473,107,000 produced during 1939. This was a gain of 7.1 per cent. over 1938.

Gold output from Canadian mines in 1939 was 5,095,176 ounces with a value of \$184,144,756 including exchange.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"

FIRE (Rural and Urban)
AUTOMOBILE

SPRINKLER LEAKAGE

WINDSTORM
PLATE GLASS, Etc.

BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1939

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 488,390.06	Provision for Unpaid Claims	\$ 120,803.27
BONDS at Book Value	\$1,335,659.11	Reserve of Unearned Premiums	982,384.54
STOCKS at Book Value	235,866.26	Taxes Due and Accrued	56,057.63
Guaranteed Investment		Re-Insurance Premiums	15,323.30
Receipts	45,000.00	Staff Pension Fund	10,075.45
Mortgage Loans	102,125.67	Expenses Due and Accrued	1,591.92
Agreements for Sale	7,281.32	Reserve and Unpaid Losses under	
		Unlicensed Re-Insurance	99,477.36
		Investment Reserve	20,351.10
Real Estate	\$1,725,932.36		
Interest and Dividends Due & Accrued	111,955.91		
Agents' Balances	30,308.04		
Premiums Due Note Policies (Not over	220,333.13		
Sixty Days)	29,613.29		
Balances Due from Re-Insurance Com-	15,358.34		
panies	14,557.33		
Accounts Receivable	\$2,636,428.46		
		SURPLUS	1,330,565.89
			\$2,636,428.46

Unassessed Western Premium Notes \$1,198,818.65
Dominion Government Deposit 855,853.86

I certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in accordance with the books and records of the Company as at December 31, 1939, and that I have obtained all the information and explanations required as auditor.

E. S. BIGGS, C.A.

C. M. VANSTONE
Managing Director

F. B. MACARTHUR,
Treasurer

Increase in Surplus \$ 272,510.51
Underwriting Gain 187,323.54
Total Admitted Assets 2,636,428.46

2,000 Friendly Agents from Atlantic to Pacific

HEAD OFFICE — WAWANESA, MANITOBA

EASTERN OFFICE—YORK AND HARBOUR STS., TORONTO, ONTARIO

BRANCHES AT: VANCOUVER, EDMONTON, SASKATOON, WINNIPEG, MONTREAL, AND MONCTON

OVER 140,000 MEMBERS ACROSS CANADA

Concerning Insurance

(Continued from Page 14)

any great differences in the benefits received, especially since a "Non-Participating All Life" policy is the one being considered.

I am but a recent subscriber to your paper, but have learned to value your opinion and should like to take advantage of the service you render.

—P. S. J., Fredericton, N.B.

Every life insurance company has its own rules with respect to the acceptance or declination of risks.

While a risk may be classed as acceptable for a pension policy or a whole life policy, it may not be considered as acceptable for a term policy. It is not an actuarial question at all, but simply the acceptability or otherwise of a risk for term insurance. In your case, while you are evidently acceptable as a risk for a pension policy or a whole life policy, you are not considered acceptable as a risk for term insurance.

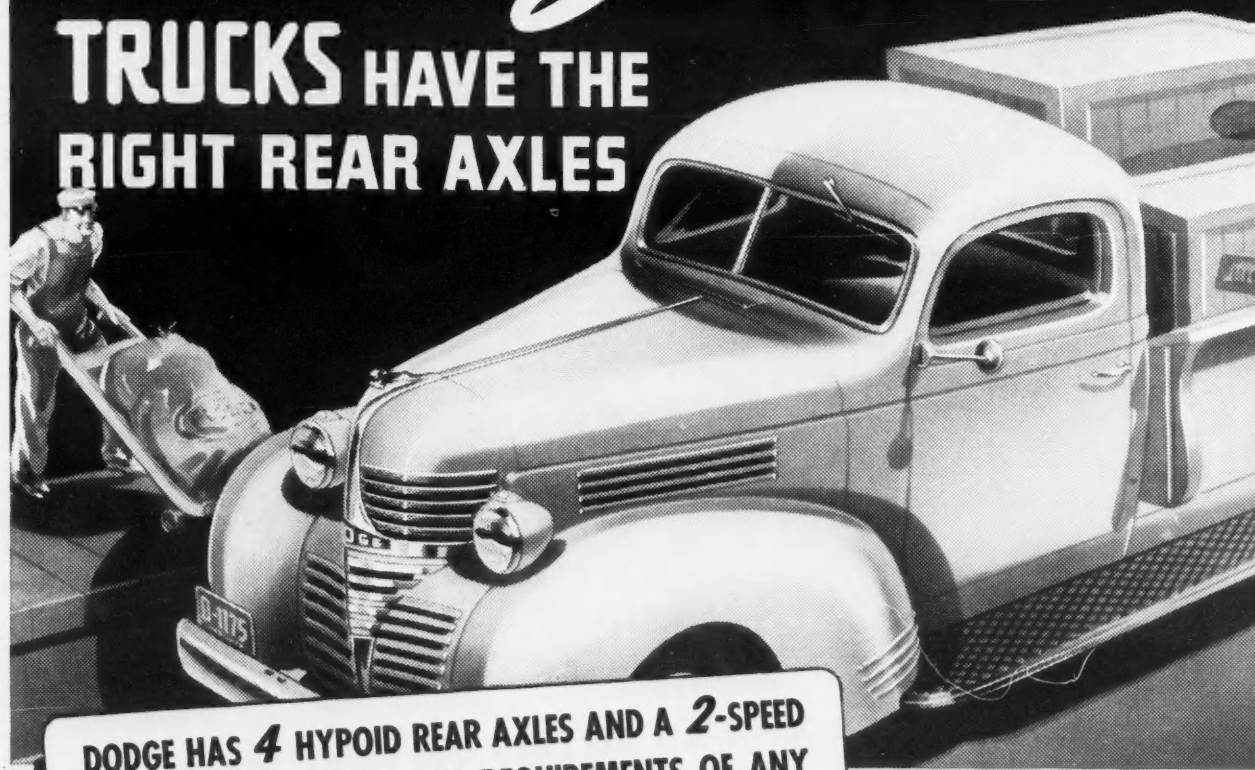
Whether you would be accepted for term insurance by some other company, it would be impossible to

say until you had made an application to it for such insurance. If you have set your mind on term insurance, you could find out in this way if you could get it from another company. If you found you could get it, you could then take the cash value of your present policy and utilize the money or part of it for that purpose.

In my opinion, you would get better value for your money and more satisfaction in the long run by taking a whole life policy instead of a term policy.

DODGE Job-Rated

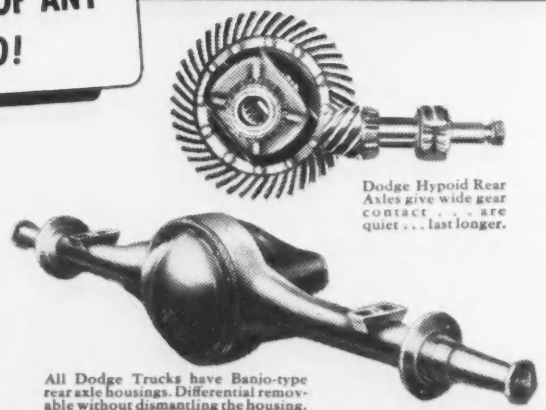
TRUCKS HAVE THE RIGHT REAR AXLES



DODGE HAS 4 HYPOID REAR AXLES AND A 2-SPEED AXLE TO MEET THE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF ANY HAULING JOB YOU MAY HAVE TO DO!

PUT your hauling problem up to your Dodge Dealer. He'll tell you how to get a Dodge Job-Rated Truck to fit your job. Each Dodge Job-Rated Truck has the right rear axle—one that you can depend on to transform engine power to pulling power with efficiency. The frame is the right size—strong and durable. One of the six Dodge Truck Engines gives capable,

economical performance... Springs will correctly cushion your load... Dodge Hydraulic Brakes, big enough to stop your truck with ease. Investigate Dodge Job-Rated Trucks. They are dependable, give long service and low operating costs. First costs are competitive too... Prove this for yourself—See your Dodge Dealer TODAY!



Dodge Hypoid Rear Axles give wide gear contact... are quiet... last longer.

All Dodge Trucks have Banjo-type rear axle housings. Differential removable without dismantling the housing.



DODGE TRUCKS MEET 95% OF ALL HAULING NEEDS

Arms and the Woman In Britain

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Great War effectively established the right of women to work side by side with men, doing men's jobs. And the present war began with no less than 6,500,000 women in employment. Some of these have already been transferred to war activity but to them must be added three or four million "unoccupied" women.

But the question arises: if a man holds a position which contributes to exports, shall a woman with a tenth of his ability be given his job while he is transferred to a shell factory or to the trenches? There should be a definite limit to the degree of substitution, particularly in industries which are creating the means with which to purchase arms.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S plea for a million more women in war industries was still being applauded when the Ministry of Labor announced that an increase of 157,000 had brought the total of unemployment to over 1,500,000. Argument was stimulated. What need, it was asked, is there to encourage women labor to flow from non-essential trades and industries, and from the home, into war work when there is idle a body of men greater than the number embraced by Churchill's exhortation? The reason is, presumably, that of the unemployed a certain proportion is unemployable, and that in due course the forces will take at least three million men from industry.

The war process will clearly leave a big gap between requirements and the force of labor available to supply them unless women workers are introduced on a large scale. In the last war, industry absorbed 1,700,000 women and the potential scale of the present war is very much greater. The problem is, however, simpler today in some respects. It was the Great War which effectively established the right of women to work side by side with men, doing men's jobs. And the present war began with no less than six and a half million women already in employment. From this number there has been a considerable transference to war activity, but to the resources of labor which may be tapped there must be added the three or four millions of "unoccupied" women.

Trade and Arms

There is, therefore, no doubt about the quantity of labor available, but there remain the two big difficulties of transference and inducement. The first problem is complicated by the new conception of war of as much a matter of trade as of arms. Women labor is in the first place intended to replace, before it becomes the means to the end of an absolute increase in total production. The modern orientation of government policy means that this is no longer a simple matter of getting a woman to do the job of a man required for active service or for special war work in industry. The question of aptitude becomes pressing. If a man holds a position which contributes to exports shall a woman with a tenth his ability be given the job while he is transferred to a shell factory or to the trenches?

What is needed is a clearer and broader division of industries. Those that are essential in the broadest sense to the maintenance of the country's commercial and industrial position, even though they may not be directly concerned with the prosecution of the war, should be granted the priority which not only absolves the employees from active service, but also absolves the companies from the dilution which results from indiscriminate additions of women—necessarily largely unskilled—labor.

Danger of Emasculation

In 1914-18, 424,000 women entered the metal trades and 223,000 entered munitions. But nearly 430,000 went into commerce and finance, and industry as a whole absorbed 792,000 others. The government's intention to prevent the emasculation of the economy by transferring its male labor resources wholesale and indiscriminately into the armed forces will preclude a similar substitution of women labor for skilled male labor in civil enterprises, but it will also be necessary to keep a watch so that skilled men are not lost by voluntary or enforced transference to non-combatant war activities, and women put in their places.

There can be no limit to the possibilities of expansion in the arms industries proper, and so no limit can be put to the extent to which the available millions of women labor will be absorbed. There should, however, be a most definite limit to the degree of substitution in all the industries, trades and financial occupations which serve the purpose, not of creating arms, but of creating the means wherewith to buy arms.

Question of Inducement

Of the question of inducement there are two aspects. The first is the need to attract women labor, and that cannot, or should not, be done solely by the patriotic appeal. The second is to ensure the ready acceptance of female labor even in the last outposts of militant trade-unionism.

So far as wages are concerned, the basic principle enunciated by Lloyd

past. And the trade unions have shown that they will not oppose any measure of dilution shown to be necessary in the national interests. Such of it as remains will surely be destroyed by the growth in war needs.

In Aristophanes' play the women stopped a war by refusing to play the feminine part of cohabitation with their husbands. It may be hoped that they will help to win this war by filling masculine rôles.

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

THE Turner Valley field can now boast that it has one hundred crude producing wells. The Vanpeg Royalties well which came into production last week made the 100th producer. As this is written this well has received minor acid treatments and while no production figures are available, and while it is still too early to estimate its possible production, the present indications are that it will be a fair producer.

Increased markets for Turner Valley crude was quite an election topic around Calgary last week. It is estimated, or possibly I should say calculated, that 22½ per cent of Calgary

citizens derive their living from the oil industry. Consequently this industry is a very vital one to Calgary, and the city forms a part of 3 federal constituencies, namely Calgary East, Calgary West and Bow River. The latter constituency takes in the Drumheller coal area, so one can easily understand why candidates in these constituencies are advocating a fuel policy for Canada that would enlarge the domestic market for both crude oil and coal.

There is a very definite feeling in Alberta that Ontario has fallen down in its use of Alberta domestic coals. Albertans say that in anything resembling a fair exchange of Ontario and Alberta products that Ontario's consumption of Alberta coal should be increased from its present 100,000 tons annually, to at least 500,000 tons.

Some months ago I published in this column the subventions paid by the Dominion government on coal from the various provinces, moving into Ontario. In relation to the total amount paid Alberta's share was disappointing, more especially as Alberta is the one province in Canada mining high grade domestic coal.

There can be no question as to Alberta domestic coal being a satisfactory fuel. Throughout western Canada there are thousands of stoves and furnaces, exactly the same as used in Ontario and made by the same manufacturers, which have



"and now for the BANKING angle"

In planning new business, you may have to consider the banking angle. We are ready always to consider banking assistance to worthy new enterprises.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

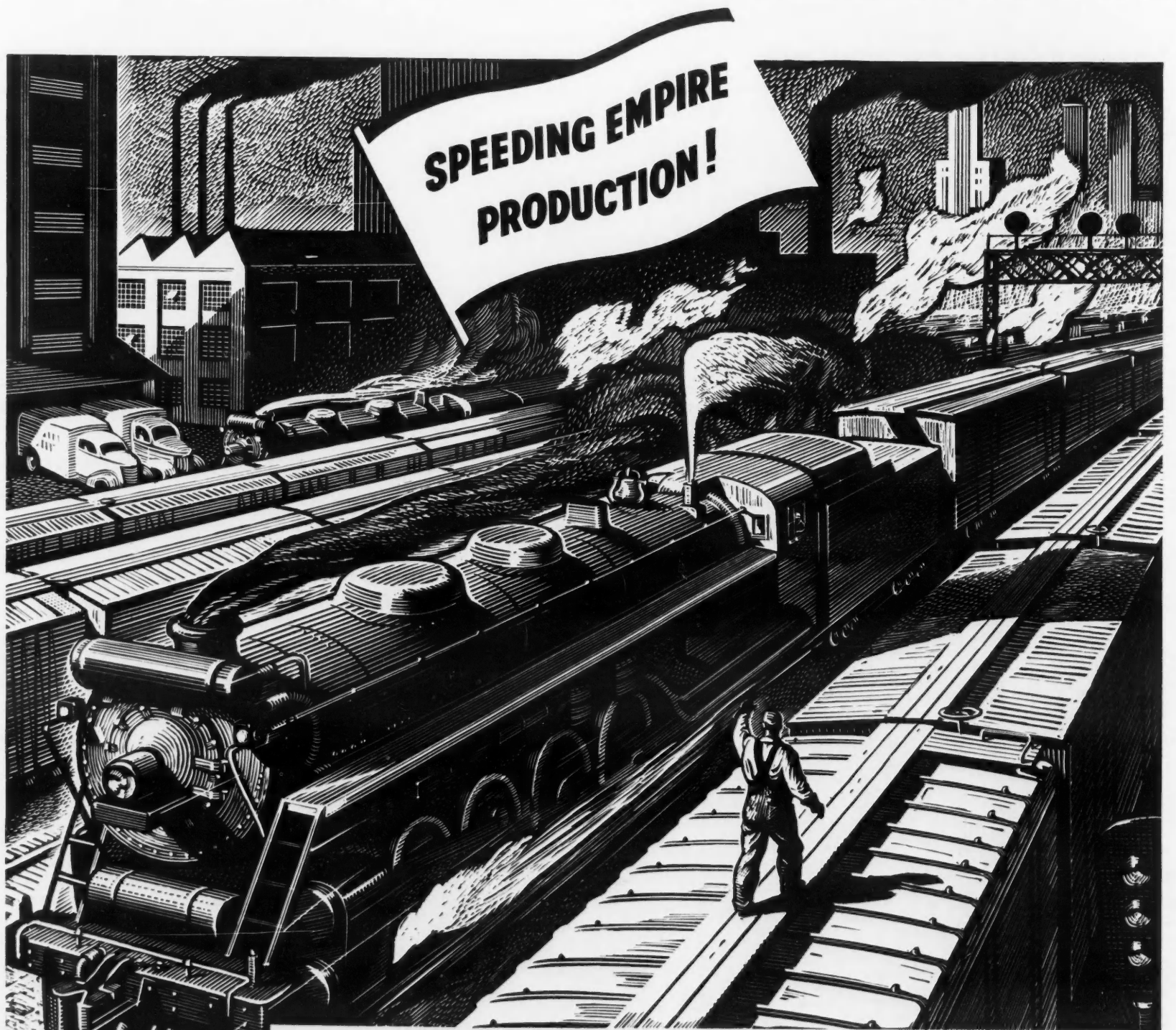
MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE
...the Outcome of 122 Years' Successful Operation...

never seen a pound of anthracite coal. I personally have used both types of coal in Ontario with equal results. Hence there is merit in the politicians' claim for an adequate national fuel policy.

Coming back to oil, everything is coming along fine in Turner Valley. The important well at the moment is the Arrow Royalties which is just

about finished drilling. It is located in L.S.D. 16 S. 13 T. 19 R. 3 W. 5th, and will help prove up the central west flank of the field. A drill stem test of the upper lime horizon showed it to contain oil.

The Home Oil Company announced last week that 3 new wells would be drilled on their acreage in north Turner Valley.



Canadian Nickel

HELPS KEEP FREIGHT MOVING ON SCHEDULE

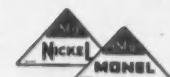
RAILROADS in Canada and throughout the Empire are already keyed to the new production tempo. As new demands arise, they must be ready to do their part.

In Canada alone, 25 million dollars worth of railroad equipment is on order. Numerous shops are producing locomotives, and freight and express cars. To make sure that this equipment will spend the maximum amount of time in useful service, and the minimum amount of time in the repair shops, alloys of Canadian Nickel are being used for vital parts.

Nickel Steels and Nickel Cast Irons give

greater strength with less weight; stand up under the strains and poundings of constant service; resist the destructive effects of heat, abrasion and corrosion.

And so the railroads, like all branches of Empire industry, are today calling for more and more Canadian Nickel. It is fortunate that, in a crisis like the present, the world's largest reserves of Nickel ore are located in the Empire—in Canada. It is gratifying to know that the Nickel smelting and refining plants have been enlarged and modernized to produce as they have never produced before.



You are invited to write for a copy of "THE NICKEL INDUSTRY IN 1939"

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 23, 1940

Health of the Baby Becomes Increasingly Important

BY HAROLD SUTHERLAND

"I WANT to live, laugh, love, work, play.

"I want to hear good music, read good books, see beautiful pictures.

"I want to build houses and roads and cities.

"I am Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow.

"If you will make my way easy now, I will help you when I grow up.

"I am your hope—I AM THE BABY."

If the writer of these lines, who remains anonymous, could see the work that is now being carried on by

LEFT. Some people never become weight conscious until they reach the comfortable forties, but not this little fellow, who is a regular attendant at one of Toronto's child health centres. Week after week, since the time he was an infant, baby and adult scales have helped to chart the course of his physical development.

RIGHT. It doesn't matter now to this little miss what she weighs, but it will not be many years until those pounds and ounces take on an entirely new significance.

private and public agencies, municipalities, provincial and dominion governments, in caring for the health and future well-being of the Canadian child, he or she could feel assured that his majesty, The Baby, whether rich or poor, is being given all the regal homage and attention that the science of pediatrics can bestow.

These efforts are not new, nor are they inspired by the propaganda of totalitarian regimes of the past few years by which militaristic ambitions, with the desire for increased manpower, have suddenly placed a tremendous emphasis on the importance of motherhood and child care in relation to the state. Canadians have realized, decades ago, that it is not only good government but good business from a peacetime economic point of view to care for the health and welfare of the next generation now, so that its present cradle and pre-school representatives will be prepared both physically and mentally "to build houses and roads and cities," rather than to destroy them.

SOME twenty-five years ago Dr. Charles J. O. Hastings, then M.O.H. for the City of Toronto, opened up

LEFT. "Well, I didn't want to have my picture taken in the first place."

CENTRE. The table of laughter and tears, depending how each individual baby takes to being undressed and dressed for examination by nurses and doctors.

RIGHT. And it doesn't hurt a bit.

the first child health centre in that city to which mothers, who did not have a family physician, were encouraged to bring their babies so that they might have the benefit of regular medical supervision. Today there are twenty-three such centres in the city operating under the department of public health, staffed by physicians and nurses and volunteer workers. Toronto is not alone in this regard for practically every city and town throughout the Dominion has set up similar agencies for the care of the Canadian child.

The purposes of the centres, as pointed out by the Toronto department of public health, is to demonstrate the value of health supervision of well children in order that parents will ultimately learn to take their children to their own doctors for attention and to give health supervision to children, who, for any reason, cannot be taken to their own doctors. It is interesting to note that during 1939, of the 7,854 children born in Toronto, 3,127 were taken to a child health centre at least once.

In the health centres, which are conducted during specified days of the week in churches and halls throughout the city, five distinct kinds of services are given. The child is given a complete health examina-

LEFT. A general view in one of the child health centres as mothers and children wait their turn to be interviewed by a public nurse.

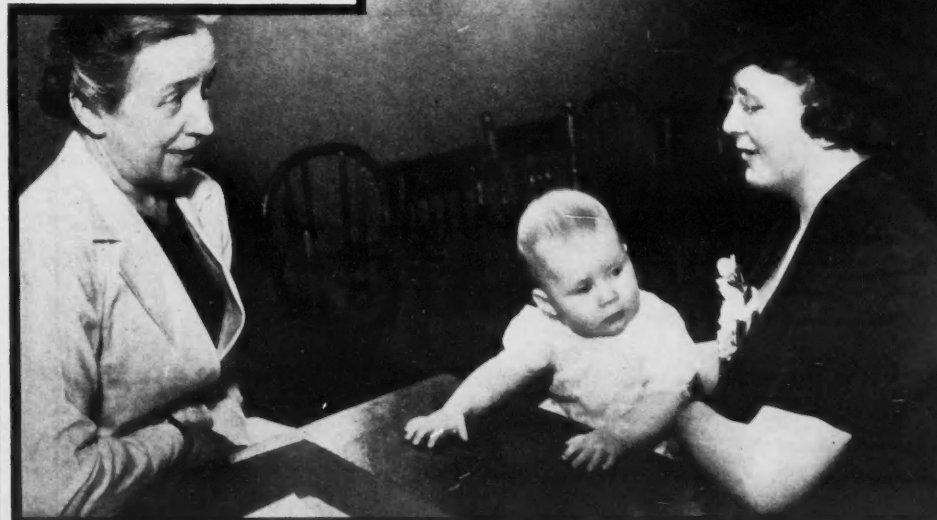
UPPER RIGHT. Johnny doesn't seem to be a bit interested, despite the fact that he is the subject of this conversation.

LOWER RIGHT. It's debatable who is going to feel this the most, mother or baby, as one of the physicians prepares for a toxoid injection to protect Junior against diphtheria.

tion by the physician on first attendance and yearly thereafter. He is weighed on every attendance and his weight recorded on a chart, which is kept in the centre, and on a card which is kept by the mother. The nurse advises the mother about general care, daily routine, sleeping, bathing, etc., and the child is seen by the doctor for supervision of feeding and health habits as often as the doctor thinks necessary. The child is also given toxoid to protect him against diphtheria as soon as he is six months old.

In order that the centres may not care for children who might be cared

(Continued on Page 22)



GLOWING BEAUTY WITH Silvo!

Give new life to your silverware with SILVO—the clean, liquid silver polish. It coaxes away every sight of stain, dullness and tarnish... quickly... easily... safely. See how much lovelier your silver will look, gleaming with the lustre and polish only SILVO can bestow.



Adoration—The most beautiful pattern yet created by 1847 Rogers Bros. will bring new charm and grace to your table. The makers suggest Silvo to keep it always lovely.



MUSICAL EVENTS

Baritone Big Guns Boom

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AMERICA today boasts three super-baritones, so far as prestige is concerned; singers who have edged tenors out of the pre-eminent place they once held in the world of song. They are Lawrence Tibbet, John Charles Thomas and Nelson Eddy. It so happened that the two latter were recently heard almost simultaneously in Toronto; Mr. Thomas at Eaton Auditorium and Mr. Eddy at Massey Hall. It goes without saying that they drew capacity audiences, despite the enmity of the weather, and were most enthusiastically received.

The rise of the baritone to an equal status on the concert platform with tenors and prima donnas is due to the intense interest in interpretation, as distinguished from pure vocalism, which characterizes modern music lovers. The concert-goer of today is more stimulated by dramatic expression than by vocal ornaments, no matter how purely and brilliantly executed. A baritone with a voice of good range, intelligence, and ability to mingle humor and emotion, enjoys a distinct lead over other types of singers in the vast and varied field of song-literature. It must have been apparent to all listeners that both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Eddy can boast of a versatility in expression, unknown to the vocal celebrities of the past, with the exception of the first great American song-recitalist, the late David Bispham—who was also a baritone.

Mr. Thomas has never on any previous visit sung with so much distinction, variety and fervor. His voice was in splendid form, even, noble, resonant, and perfectly controlled. Nor could one have asked for a more beautiful and fascinating program. His mastery of the finer elements of vocalism was demonstrated in a group of old Italian lyrics of the pre-bravura era. It included the immortal "Amarilli" of Caccini and songs equally previous like the "Invocazione de Orfeo" from the "Euridice" of Jacopo Peri, which preceded Gluck's opera on the same subject by several decades. In all, Mr. Thomas modulated his virile tones to delicate emotional ends, and his legato singing was notably fine.

Equally beautiful was his group of modern French songs, all subtle and poetic, and literary in atmosphere. The refinement of his declamatory style in Cesar Franck's mystical hymn "La Procession" was as notable as the subtle reflective quality of his rendering of Debussy's beautiful "Chevaux de Bois" (The Merry-go-Round). His operatic contributions were richly expressive, for in his early career he was first of all a man of the theatre. Only an Italian could surpass the humor and variety of his rendering of Rossini's "Largo al Factotum"; and in the tragic Monologue from Giordano's "Andrea Chenier" he was profoundly impressive. One of his most captivating presentations, in which he gave a suggestion of his abilities as a character comedian, was the song of a stuttering town-crier from a comic opera by Mascagni which, like many of the composer's works, is quite unknown outside Italy.



CARMEN MIRANDA, familiarly known as "The Brazilian Bombshell", who is one of the engaging attractions of "The Streets of Paris", the lively revue which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, next week.

The selection of English songs was capital in raciness and variety. One liked best Hely Hutchinson's infectious lyric "The Old Soldier" and Peter Warlock's tender love-song "As Ever I Saw." Not by the farthest stretch of the imagination could I picture the robust Mr. Thomas as the "puir wee ruined lassie" who recites her despair in "Ye Banks and Braes." The singer had a superb accompanist in Carroll Hollister, who also displayed virtuosic powers of execution in Debussy's "La Soirée dans Grenade," and De Falla's "Ritual Fire Dance."

Nelson Eddy's Numbers

In the vast reaches of Massey Hall, Nelson Eddy's recital was necessarily less intimate than that of Mr. Thomas, but the nobility of his tones made every utterance satisfying. His voice is of heavier timbre. It is in reality a basso, but his range is so exceptional that his voice rises easily to the higher baritone flights. A pupil of Bispham, the dignity of his style is at all times impressive. He is statuesque, but can do remarkable things with his mobile countenance. Last year he surprised some admirers with a program almost entirely unfamiliar, but this year he was more merciful toward those who like to hear the songs they know. He stepped into the Chaliapin repertoire with a

graphic interpretation of Moussorgsky's "Song of The Flea" and "Volga Boat Song." He repeated two of his most brilliant and unique feats in interpretation of Moussorgsky's "Song of The Flea" and "Volga Boat Song." He repeated two of his most brilliant and unique feats in interpretation, the sinister rendering of the poem "Danse Macabre" which Saint-Saens set to music, and the stuttering lover's song from Smetana's "Bartered Bride."

Mr. Eddy refrained from Italian and French, but instead gave piquant Spanish folk songs by Joaquin Nin and Obradors with fascinating ease; and a group of German lieder that included tender emotional renderings of Grieg's "Ich Liebe Dich" and Strauss's "Allerseelen." His English numbers included several works by the American composer Albert Hay Malotte, whose setting of the Lord's Prayer is now heard everywhere. Mr. Eddy's rendering is, I think, more dignified and reverent than any I have heard. Malotte's setting of Shelley's ode "To a Skylark" did not seem to catch the spirit of the poem. But "One, Two, Three," the story of a crippled child trying to play hide-and-seek with an infirm grandmother, is a gem pure and unalloyed, and was beautifully interpreted. Two songs distinguished in style and topical in appeal were Stock's "Route Marchin'" and Keith Brown's "Canadian Logging Song." Mr. Eddy had a very admirable accompanist, Theodore Paxson, who in piano solo group played Schumann in a reflective, authoritative manner.

"Mikado" Well Sung

Another Gilbert and Sullivan wave is in progress across Canada. In many centres the comic classics are being presented by local societies and school groups. The annual presentations of the Eaton Operatic Society are somewhat beyond amateur classification, partly because of the large and well trained chorus led by the conductor, Thomas J. Crawford. Splendid in tonal quality and admirable in balance, this organization sings the charming choral music of Sullivan with a volume and richness of expression not always expected of travelling professional companies. "The Mikado" was the work revived this year, with the assistance as coach of Geoffrey Hutton, a former Savoyard. Costuming and scenic investiture were tasteful and lavish; and the whole production was carried off with speed and vim, retarded only by the inevitable demand for encores. The casting of the celebrated characters was also excellent. Charles Jolliffe, the Ko-Ko revealed a rare fund of natural fun. Ross Smith gave a picturesque impersonation of the title character; and Norman Cherrie (Pooh Bah) and George Aldcroft (Pish Tush) were pungent and amusing. Alison Wallace, a born character comedienne, won a brilliant success as Katisha. Arthur Harvey, possessed of a most attractive tenor voice, took the vocal honors as Nanki-Poo. The three little maids, Yum-Yum (Minnie Sinnett); Pitti-Sing (Marjorie Mason); Peep-Bo (Beth Warnes) were most attractive and Miss Sinnett sang "The Moon and I" with appealing vocal quality. The production will be seen at Hamilton on March 30 and at Brantford on April 3.

Story of the Girl and the Cowboy



THE GIRL: Come on, Cowboy! Let's take a ride.

THE COWBOY: Miss, I got troubles that are taking me for a ride!



OLD JOE: So you pass up the prettiest filly on the place! What business has a cowboy with constipation? You don't eat right! Bet you don't get enough bulk! KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN for breakfast might make you right as rain.

THE COWBOY: So this is ALL-BRAN! Mum! It shore beats those cathartics!

OLD JOE: Right! For ALL-BRAN gets at the cause of your trouble. Eat it every day and drink plenty of water.



THE GIRL: (sometime later) So you won the rodeo prize today. You certainly are a regular fellow!

THE COWBOY: (to himself) Guess I got Joe to thank for that.

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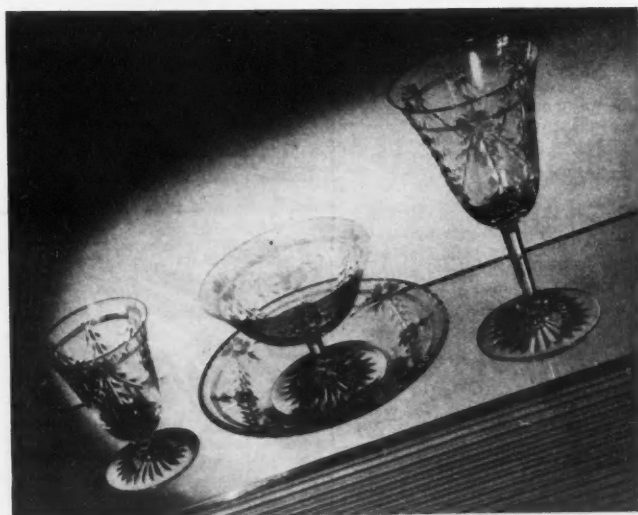
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FILM PARADE

Joyous, Joyous Youth!

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE Baxter family weren't rich by any means. When Mrs. Baxter wanted to do the family washing she sent Willie (Jackie Cooper) to the neighbors to borrow the washing machine. The porch furniture had to come out of the housekeeping money, which meant there wasn't anything left over by the end of the month to help Willie out with his payments on his roadster. For Willie had to have his own roadster. You can't walk a girl to the movies, especially a girl in full evening dress with a marabou chub jacket. However the Baxters manage. Father Baxter grumbles, but eventually underwrites the roadster. Mother Baxter cheerfully tucks a ten dollar bill into the breast pocket of Willie's evening clothes when he goes, top-hatted, to the Country Club dance.

That's "Seventeen," current screen "arrangement" of Booth Tarkington's simple story of small-town adolescence.

Or take "Brother Rat and a Baby." The grown-ups here are a little better heeled than the Baxters, but the problem of pocket-money for the young people is as anguishing as ever. Pocket money for taxis, cover-charges, orchid corsages, police fines, etc. The Brother Rats—Bing and Billy and Dan—are all out of military academy

now, and while two of them have jobs they lose them almost immediately. Never mind the grown-ups will look after them. And of course the grown-ups do. Father pays the fines, somebody else pays for the champagne cocktails, an aunt goes off and leaves them her Fifth Avenue apartment to amuse themselves in.

And what an apartment! Acres and acres of broadloom, enormous divans, priceless wall ornaments, including a Stradivarius violin, a rare ship's ornaments and an Arthur Treacher butler. But Auntie's living room is just *lebensraum* to our young people, a place to expand. They smash the ship's model, hock the violin, fell the butler with one blow of a choice and well-aimed ash-tray, and end by setting fire to the whole shebang with a cigarette lighter. Joyous, joyous youth!

There's the Hardy family too, of course. The Hardys aren't rich. They have only each other and the children with a little left over to cover Andy's pocket money. For Andy too must have his own roadster, and a white gabardine dinner jacket as well to help him over the hard period of adolescence. And if he can't make his pocket-money stretch to cover all this, then the Judge after a little fatherly lecturing will cover it for him.

Personally I'm getting awfully tired of these happy young screen people with their gay spending ways. I got so tired of apple-cheeked Wayne Morris that when as the irrepressible Billy he ran his father's Packard sedan through a brick wall I got up and went out to the lobby to amuse myself with the weighing machine till the newsreel came on. From now on any producer who will pop the Bixys and the Andys and their fond parents into the Oklahoma dust bowl along with the Joads will have my blessing.

The producers won't, I'm afraid. They want to show us the simple affectionate home life that they're sure we love. And they also want to show us a scheme of living in which the teen ages wear evening clothes on all occasions and never set foot in a street-car. If the economics seem a little hazy when they mix the two that can't be helped. You can't show a picture about people who haven't evening clothes can you? And what would the movie-public think of a screen-father however humbly fixed who would gasoline-ration his own son?

Well, the movie people did give us "The Grapes of Wrath" and the economics of that were simple and realistic enough. Even more startlingly, they showed us real people talking the language of hunger and desperation and cars that weren't roadsters but crazed jalopies wandering from one point of deprivation to another across America. Granting that "The Grapes of Wrath" was pretty stern diet for a public that likes its entertainment glamorous, couldn't we have studies of family life—since studies of family life are definitely box-office—that fitted at least approximately into the middle-class frame? Would it be introducing too much roughage into our weekly diet to show adolescents walking to the movies? Or to suggest that High School students don't necessarily attend commencement exercises in white-tie and tails? Would it be getting too deep into economic fact to hint that the most pressing problem of unemployed youth today isn't how to get tight on champagne cocktails without paying for them?

"Sidewalks of London" has Vivien Leigh and Charles Laughton and a story almost as uncomplicated as a mouth-disinfectant ad. The heroine is a nobody, poor, despised and friendless. Then she learns the happy secret of success and presently she is dancing in the best houses, surrounded by broad shoulders and tail-coats. Charles Laughton, as a sad untidy bum, contributes many close-ups and a recitation of Kipling's "If."

THEATRE

English Farce

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

"WORTH A MILLION", playing at the Royal Alexandra this week, and starring Charley Chase, is an English farce by Vernon Sylvaine, better known as the author of "The Road of Poplars", favorite choice of Drama festivals both here and in England. It comes to us after a more or less successful run in London where the leading roles were played by Jack Hulbert and Edmund Gwenn.

The plot, what there is of it, concerns the difficult life of one Eric Madlock, an ingenious youth, who is continually dogged by bad luck till he becomes known as "the perpetual jinx". His employer, a reformed confidence man, suddenly conceives the idea of commercializing on poor Eric's bad luck. He gets together a staff and goes to work. A Greek gangster and his accomplice, "the Duchess", horn in on the scheme and complicate matters to a degree. The play is very reminiscent of "Room Service" and "Three Men on a Horse", but is not nearly so good in construction or dialogue. Neither does the acting



NITA NALDI, who appears in "Worth a Million".

compare with the competent work seen in both plays here a few seasons ago.

Farce, like any other kind of skilled work, requires a special kind of technique of its own. Ralph Lynn, one of the best farce actors alive today, has said that farce is more difficult than any other type of acting. Certainly English farce, relying as it does on situation, depends largely on character-drawing, and makes stern demands on the ability of the players.

The direction of "Worth a Million" was not good. Each actor appeared to be playing his part as a solo bit and the play suffered as a consequence. There was very little feeling of sincerity throughout, and farce to be a success must be sincere. Mr. Chase, had he received better support, might have been a good "Eric". As it was the character lacked life and, after a while, interest.

Taylor Holmes as the employer, "Mr. Paddock", mugged almost continuously. When he got a laugh by pulling a face, or making a silly gesture, he repeated the trick over and over again till he became merely boring. This temptation not to know where to stop applied, almost without exception, to the rest of the cast. The much-publicized Cobina Wright, Jr., looked pretty, but failed to create the part as written by the author. Nita Naldi, famous star of the screen's Valentino period, underplayed as "the Duchess". Joyce Arling as Eric's beautiful but dumb sweetheart, might have been helped by her clothes, but as it was she was the same before and after becoming "glamorous". As the "Gangster" Pat Flick was by far the best actor of the company. He was consistent from first to last, his actions were definite, his movements bold, and he seemed always at ease.

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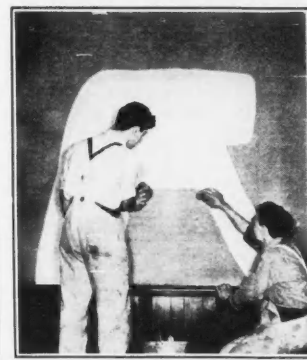
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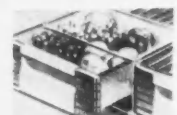
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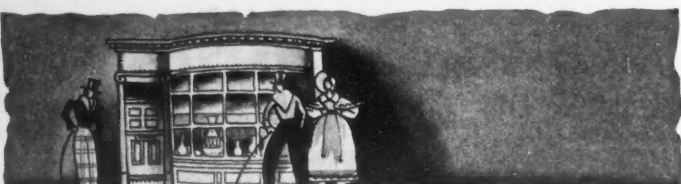


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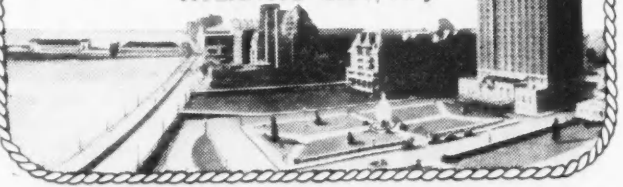
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A 61-Day Cruise Around South America

BY A. K. DAWSON

TO MOST of us, the mention of South America brings forth a mental picture of some vague, languid "manana" land, a picture where palm trees wave against a backdrop of green, jungle-covered mountains with a volcano or two in the distance and in the foreground a romantic cabalero playing his guitar beneath the balcony of a ravishing senorita, add a couple of llamas, some gauchos and a pair of tango dancers and the picture is complete. But things are changing rapidly in South America and two of our North American products are chiefly responsible: the motor car and the movie; both are broadening the horizons of millions of people. The films by their constant example are breaking down old, narrow, restrictive folk customs and are giving the younger generation a greater freedom. The motor car and motor bus, together with the new motor roads are opening up and developing new regions which were formerly entirely without transportation.

A hundred miles inland in the central valley.

In Santiago we are impressed by the fine wide streets, the new parks, and especially by the great amount of building and new construction work now going on. This building boom extends to all parts of Chile.

Our next stop is at Porto Montt on a rock-bound harbor toward the south. Here we travel a few miles by train to Chile's largest lake—Llanquihue (pronounced Yankee-way) where this government has just completed a fine modern tourist hotel of some 200 rooms. Here while dining we look out across the lake to the picturesque snow-capped volcanoes of Orsorno, Calbuco and Puntagudo.

Then back to our ship while we continue among the fjords and islands which mark our course.

Straits of Magellan

Of course, we all looked forward to the passage of the Straits of Magellan. We made this trip in daylight, fortunately with very good weather. We saw plenty of snow on the mountains which top the islands, although March is a summer month down there. In one case we steamed so close to the base of a great glacier that we could see the ice blocks dropping off into the sea. We saw little bird or animal life in the Straits although one obliging albatross followed our ship for several hours; skimming along not more than fifty feet from our starboard rail so that every one had a chance to get his picture.

The city of Punta Arenas is larger, cleaner and more modern than one would have reason to expect, but otherwise of no great interest.

Buenos Aires is by all odds the largest and probably the most modern city in South America. It is also the third city in size in the Western Hemisphere and the second largest Latin city in the world. No languor of the tropics pervades this city of 2,500,000. Traffic moves faster and moves more recklessly than in Paris. Most everyone rides the fast-moving "jitney" busses which take on and discharge passengers without stopping.

Montevideo

As we sail from B.A. we cross this river, or estuary, to Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay. This is a great resort city where all Argentina comes to enjoy the salt sea bathing. The three great resort hotels in this city are owned by the government—everything in fact seems to be owned by the government. For this reason, Uruguay has been called a "Modern Utopia". Here state capitalism has been extended to greater lengths than in any other country in this hemisphere. We are told that both men and women vote and, if you fail to vote, you are fined.

Brazil, you know, is larger than the United States without Alaska and has about 44,000,000 people or nearly half of the total population of South America. We shall visit this country's three leading cities starting with Sao Paulo which stands on a plateau 2,500 feet above sea level and is approached through the port of Santos.

While Santos is the world's greatest coffee port we see no coffee when we arrive. We immediately board a train and start our upward journey over one of the world's most remarkable railways—first we run a little way by steam, then we are hauled up by a cable and so on with many changes from steam to cable until the plateau is reached and we arrive at Sao Paulo. Here again we meet a surprise. Sao Paulo is the world's coffee capital and a great industrial city but you see no coffee trees. One must travel thirty miles further inland to see coffee growing, for it requires a special reddish clay soil.

Our next port is named after the River of January—by an explorer who made a mistake. It was a bay he had discovered and not a river but Rio de Janeiro the city remains today. Too many words have already been expended describing the wonders of Rio, let it suffice to say that Rio is undoubtedly the world's most beautiful city. It is built around the base and along the slopes of a range of mountains with a great bay along one side and the open sea with miles of superb beaches along the other. Rio is gorgeously tropical with tall palm trees, flowering vines and an architecture which is in keeping with the scene.

Bahia

Bahia, the third city in size and importance in Brazil has a population of 350,000 and is spread along the backbone of a rocky ridge which forms the tip of a peninsula enclosing the bay called "Bahia de Todos los Santos". The harbor is on the sheltered side of the peninsula facing the bay. The lower town is a long strip of level ground about three blocks wide at the foot of the bluff on which the upper city stands. Against the face of this bluff the houses are crowded, rising tier above tier to a height of over six stories. A modern Otis Elevator operating in an enclosed tower connects downtown with uptown.

In the lower town are the stores of leading jewelers and those who deal in precious stones. The more reliable establishments are controlled by Germans. The upper town, which reminds one of the citadel in Quebec, is reached by a winding highway as well as by the elevator previously mentioned.

Outstanding impressions of Bahia... The exceptional cleanliness and order of this tropical city... the winding streets as spick and span as a Dutch village... the little plazas without litter of any kind, no fruit peels, cigar stubs, or old papers... the inhabitants neat and well dressed even in the poorer sections... the absence of whites; people of color, all shades of color are the rule and not the exception.

English Again

Trinidad like Jamaica is British; what a relief to get back again to where English is the spoken language! Trinidad reminds one of a little bit of everything which we have already seen in the tropics but cleaner and more orderly it seems. In Venezuela we are back among the Andes for the last time. Caracas is another of those little Latin cities we have come to know so well, the plaza... the market... the cathedral... the president's palace and the bull ring complete the formula around which such cities are built.

Curacao is a little rocky, barren desert island which has nothing to commend it except an excellent harbor and a population made up of the best business men in the West Indies. Therefore, everyone buys, sells and trades with the little Dutch island called Curacao. The houses are yellow, blue and green with red tiled roofs and high steep gables like old Holland. There are also many bridges, canals and sail boats. They have a queer language of their own in this island called "Pamamientto". It is a mixture of Spanish, Dutch, English, French and a little Congo added for flavor. A local newspaper is published in this strange tongue which is only spoken and understood by about 50,000 people. It looks and sounds a good deal like Esperanto. When we wave good-by to Curacao our cruise is nearly over; there only remains our struggle with those custom declaration forms and with the customs men in New York.

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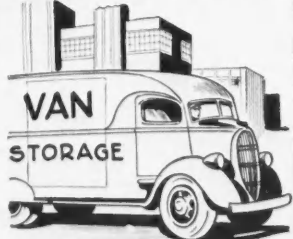
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J. Alderic Raymond,
Vice-President



"BABIES", a drawing by the young Polish artist, Mary Hychenuk, now resident in Toronto, which was exhibited in a collection of her work in the Fine Art Galleries at Eaton's College St., Toronto.

ABOUT FOOD

Happy Birthday to You!

BY JANET MARCH

MARCH sounds like a good month when you aren't living in it. It has a tinge of spring, ice-bound rivers flow again, the car starts more easily, and, in the clear afternoon sunlight, the living room definitely needs re-decoration. All these things are signs that we will soon be having dizzy spells from bending over too long planting things after a winter's inactivity and keeping the head where our Maker intended it to be. Don't start twining garlands in your locks and whistling the Spring Song too soon, for March is also the month of pneumonia, and the bogey man will get you if you forget your cod liver oil.

Investigation reveals that March used to be the first month in the year, and in England the legal year began in March right up until 1752, when apparently the lawyers accepted January's primary position. "March," says an authoritative gentleman called Brady, "is portrayed as a man of tawny color and fierce aspect with a helmet on his head." Wait, though, "he is leaning on a spade holding almond blossoms"—not in Ontario—"in his hand with a basket of seeds on his arm." "Now listen here," said the neighbors, "don't you plant nothing in the seed line till the tenth of May or you'll be wasting your money." March must be a European character. He can stay there, Martian helmet and all. There is another point to be considered about March—the Easter holidays—which are nature's own time for children's parties.

There isn't much to do outside, and playing out at all usually means half an inch of mud on everything, and wet feet thrown in because of that old Canadian custom of stamping in puddles. You might just as well face it and occupy one afternoon with a party.

UP TO the age of eight, games and prizes from the five and ten are fine, after eight, games are still fine for the children, but a simple hour of

hide and seek can break more than the price of the conjurer who will keep them entranced for a whole hour. Movies are good too, and the same comic can be run off twice without a boo or hiss in the house. An animated cartoon reveals its finer points in the second showing, but don't wear the film completely out or you will have to pay the film company extra. Competitions are good too—a doll to be made from a clothes pin and crepe paper with a prize for the best one. There always seems to be one child with ten thumbs instead of fingers who holds things up and to whom the tactful parental hand has to be extended.

There are two major social difficulties at children's gatherings. Breaking the ice to start with and getting the guests to go home when the party is over. A spider's web is a good way to start young children. A present for each is hidden and a ball of string attached to it. The string is wound up and down stairs and around as many obstacles as the mother's strength allows. At the other end a card with the child's name is attached, and the child is told to follow the string winding it round the card as he goes until he arrives at his present. Don't make the mistake of imagining that this can be seen to in the last half hour before the guests arrive. It is inconvenient to have colored strings twined all round your house for hours before, but it takes time to arrange if your guests get into the double numbers. A present at the beginning—even if it isn't a very valuable one—gives a fellow a lift. It's nice to know at once that there is going to be a little loot to take home.

IT IS a good idea to eat a bit early at a party. Eating, even if a lot of it is done in a rather ominous silence makes for good tempers. Perfectly grand paper cloths can be got with napkins to match. At this time of year bunnies hop round the edges of them among pink flowers and yellow chickens, or if you prefer you can be patriotic with flags and a lot of red and blue. Not so artistic but whose party is this anyway? After all patriotism is being worn this year.

As for the food, of course you just reverse the ideas you have for grown-up parties. It is desirable that the meal should be identical with that offered last week by Mrs. Jones up the road, on the occasion of Miss Jones' birthday. Originality has no place on the diet list of the young. They are covered with rock-ribbed conservatism about food and won't even try something new without an argument. They like sandwiches, lots and lots of them and smallish ones unlike the substantial ones which do service for supper on ordinary nights filled with bacon and eggs. The fillings must be known—egg, peanut butter, marmalade, honey are the favorites. The elegant chicken salad ones will probably be left untouched.

IF THE children are under seven, scrambled eggs are the thing with a piece of bacon on each plate. From eight on, creamed chicken and peas is expected pretty generally. Just plain creamed chicken without too fancy flavorings. The eggs, or chicken and sandwiches, over, you move on inevitably to ice cream. White is the safest bet for the little ones, white with chocolate sauce pleases the older, more sophisticated ones. Tutti Frutti mixtures just slow things down, as there will be some children who painstakingly remove the Frutti before the beginning.

If it is a birthday there must be a cake with candles and with those small metal things stuck into it. Wrap them up in paper and save teeth. An angel cake is the easiest sort in which to stick them as you have the round

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Tossed Green Salad or Antipasto Salad
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GRAND ENOUGH FOR COMPANY—ON THE TABLE IN 20 MINUTES

Spaghetti Venezia*
Head Lettuce Salad
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Bread
Heated Fruit Pastry with
Sherry-Flavoured Whipped Cream
Coffee

*To one large tin Heinz Cooked Spaghetti add one pint drained chopped clams (fresh, canned or frozen), 2 tablespoons chopped, browned onion. Top with ¼ cup rice flakes crumbled. Heat through in moderate oven 12 to 15 minutes.

Tonight's Main Dish!

Tender Macaroni In Rich, Racy Cream Sauce

● Serve a golden, bubbling dish of Heinz Cooked Macaroni with luscious, cheese-flecked sauce! That's a main event on any table. Just heat and serve plain, or combined with meats, eggs, fish.

Heinz Cooked Macaroni

hole in the middle to get in at. If you bake your own cake all the articles seem to collect in one spot, and anyway it is doubtful that the metal of which they are made adds anything to the flavor of the cake. Plain white cakes with orange, pineapple and chocolate icing go well, better than small cakes except for ladies fingers. Have milk and chocolate milk to drink, and ginger ale if you don't think the parents count too much on that glass of milk at supper time being consumed. There is usually a run on the ginger ale.

Every child usually gets a small basket of hard candies at his place, and possibly a cracker and possibly a balloon. The balloons are worth the blowing, for tied in a great bunch over the table they make the finest sort of decoration.

With tea over we get on to the games which also are always the same—musical chairs, pinning the tail on the donkey, The farmer's in his dell,

and if you and your furniture can take it, hide and go seek all over the house. This is the time for the conjurer or the movies if you are going to have either.

"Say thank you, dear."

"Thank-you—say someone swiped my prize. Get Jane to bring it to school if you find it."

"All right Tommie," and you turn back to the living room which looks even more alien than Ruth's corn did. Oh, well, birthdays don't come often.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lehmon of St. Catharines, Ont., arrived by private plane to visit for some time in Nassau, The Bahamas.

Among Canadian visitors seen at the British Colonial Hotel, Nassau, were Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Compton Jones, Mr. and Mrs.

Joseph E. Rogers, Miss Mary E. Rogers of Toronto; and Mr. and Mrs. William McKigan of Walkerville.

Mr. Peter Southam, of Vancouver, who with Mrs. Southam has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Southam in Hamilton, Ont., has left for Vancouver by plane. Mrs. Southam is remaining for a visit of several weeks.

Miss Lois Snowdon, of Calgary, Alberta, is expected in Montreal shortly to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gerald Searight.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gilmour, Jr., have returned to Montreal from New York where Mrs. Gilmour went to meet Mr. Gilmour on his arrival there by airplane from a trip to the West Indies and South America.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Nathanson, who have been in Florida for some weeks, have returned to Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Hogg, of Toronto, are spending some time at the Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia.

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WORLD of WOMEN

"How Old Are You?"

BY BERNICE COFFEY

FOR some time there have been increasing signs that chivalry is almost extinct in the impersonal bosom of Government. Most people have learned by now to accept philosophically Government's lively interest in all the minutiae of their lives; but when it begins to pry into woman's most safely guarded secret, her age, it must be prepared to face an aroused and irate feminine opposition.

The Government of the United States—in the person of various unfortunate census-takers—is searching for a tactful means of popping the delicate question. A fruitless quest, in our opinion. If a woman won't confide her age to her closest friend is she likely to break down and tell all to the most engaging census-taker? If pressed she may after some quick subtraction give him an age but not her age.

In a recent court case Mae West evaded the question by blandly admitting to being "over thirty." But from London comes the news that British spinsters have learned the government's new bill granting them pensions at 60 compels them to disclose their ages to their employers. "Psychologically a bad thing," was the way Florence White, organizer of the National Spinsters' Pensions Association, described the stipulation in the bill now progressing through the House of Commons. At the last report women members of parliament who sponsored the bill—Lady Astor, Megan Lloyd George and Irene Ward—were in a huddle attempting to draft an amendment that would make the pension possible and still preserve woman's most closely guarded secret.

We have been engaged in a private Gallup poll of our own with results which are interesting, but scarcely conclusive. Among the odd bits of this and that we managed to turn up is the fact that there are 62 women in the Canadian "Who's Who." Of these, thirty-seven admit to having been born and are willing to tell where but not when. Twenty-five evidently have no objections to stating their ages where those who run may read.

When the question "How old are you?" was put to women of various ages we got the following results at the cost of the loss of several beautiful friendships:

Very young: "I'll be eight years old in ten months."

Teens: "Thirteen—and it seems like centuries waiting to be sixteen."



MRS. C. H. A. ARMSTRONG, of Toronto, who recently was nominated Canadian representative to the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

Twenty-ish: "Let's not talk about ages—it's so calculating."

Thirty-ish, Forty-ish, etc.: "My age is my own affair."

Later: "I'm very proud to say I shall be eighty-one my next birthday."

From the spindle side we report the following:

Very young man: "Ten, I guess."

Teens: "It won't be long now before I can have a driver's license."

Early Twenties: "Twenty-one. I'll have a vote in this election."

Miscellaneous:

"I was twenty-one twenty-four years ago."

"Forty-eight on the third of December."

"I forget, but you can look it up in 'Who's Who.'"

"Over fifty—confound it!"

"Seventy-four, and I remember—"

"Ninety-one. And that reminds me I must speak to those newspaper people. They had it wrong last year when they reported me as being only eighty-nine."

When a man deliberately falsifies his age it usually is due to conditions such as exist in New York and other large centres where the man over forty is at a disadvantage in the economic structure. Economic considerations also play some part in woman's reticence on the age question, but not nearly as much as her feeling that the number of years that have passed over her head are like the state of her soul—something between her and her God.

A man's house is his castle.

A woman's age is her own business.

League Newspaperwomen

Winnipeg members of the Junior League will become members of the fourth estate for a day. On April 23 they will take over the "Winnipeg Free Press," and the preparation of editorials and news will all be in the hands of the League which numbers 140 young Winnipeg women.

When the day itself arrives, a full staff of reporters and editors from the Junior League will take over the production of news and editorials, writing, selecting and preparing all articles for publication. The edition, it is stated, will include many special photographs and feature articles prepared by League members. Much of the regular news appearing in the paper will also be written by League reporters, chosen for their special ability in different lines.

It's being done as a means of earning revenue to help the Winnipeg Junior League meet its extensive budget for social service work in the city.

Health of the Baby

(Continued from Second Front)

for by private physicians, a letter is sent to the family doctor on the first attendance of each child asking him to discuss with the mother what service the centre should give. In some cases the private physician wishes to give complete care himself, in some he wishes the baby to attend the centre for weight and conference with the nurse, but not to be seen by the doctor. In most cases he asks that the baby be cared for by the centre for health supervision, but to be sent to him for treatment of illness or defect.

DEFECTS are caught in over forty-five per cent. of the children between the ages of two and five attending the centres, which otherwise, unless corrected, might handicap them for life. A case in point is that of John, who started to go to kindergarten in 1938. In December of the same year the teacher brought him to the nurse because of a limp and slight swelling in his left foot. The mother was advised to take him to a child health centre for a complete physical examination. The medical officer found that John's tonsils were diseased and that the limp was due to rheumatism. He was taken to his family doctor and the tonsils removed. After three months the lad was back at school physically normal in every way, but it is pointed out that if John had been

womankind.

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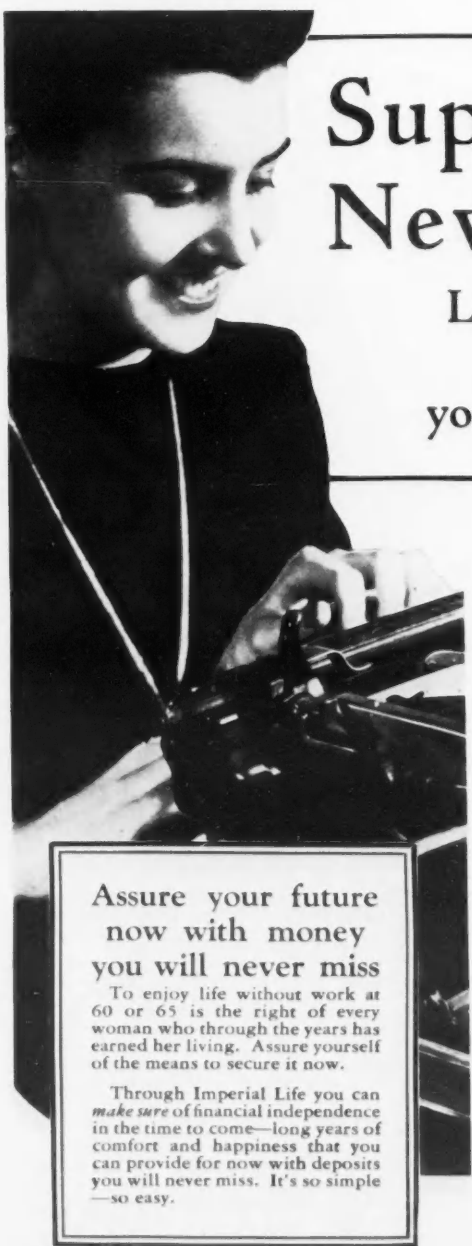
Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sandwell, of Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania, formerly of Powell River and Vancouver, B.C., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Stephanie, to Mr. Frank Ashton Warner, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Warner, of Valleyfield, New Norfolk, Tasmania.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Tudhope have returned to Toronto from Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Morrison have left Winnipeg to spend the next few weeks in Victoria, B.C.



Suppose You Never Marry

Let Imperial Life safeguard your future income

Assure your future now with money you will never miss

To enjoy life without work at 60 or 65 is the right of every woman who through the years has earned her living. Assure yourself of the means to secure it now.

Through Imperial Life you can make sure of financial independence in the time to come—long years of comfort and happiness that you can provide for now with deposits you will never miss. It's so simple—so easy.

IN a small public school in rural Ontario there is a school teacher who has taken a practical view of life. Several years ago Miss F— invested in an Imperial Life plan so flexible in its terms that it provides for most of life's contingencies.

If she dies the plan pays either cash or an income to her father and mother. If she is ill for a long time, the plan carries on without any further investment on her part. If she marries it provides a nest-egg for herself, or the plan can be transferred to the life of her husband.

But, if she never marries, the plan will pay her \$50 a month income commencing when she reaches age 60 and continuing as long as she lives. Practical? Yes! And so economical that teachers of even small outlying schools such as the one in which Miss F— is teaching find it well within their means.

Have done with worry about the future. Look forward to a full, care-free life. See an Imperial Life representative today.

IMPERIAL LIFE

LET US SEND YOU THIS BOOK

The title is: "How People Use Life Insurance." You'll find it very helpful. It is free. Write Imperial Life Assurance Co., 20 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

WORLD of WOMEN

Lady Tweedsmuir Bids Farewell

HER Excellency the Lady Tweedsmuir bade farewell to the people of Canada over the Canadian Broadcasting System from Ottawa on Sunday evening, March 17.

Presented here verbatim are the words spoken on that occasion by a most gallant and gracious lady—who leaves these shores bearing the affectionate admiration and respect of the many thousands in all parts of Canada whose lives she touched so closely while truly "one of us."

I FEEL that I cannot leave Canada without saying thank you to the people of this dominion who have shown me so much kindness, and given me so much help.

First of all I should like to thank all those friends who have sent me books for my Prairie libraries. I should like to say that I could never have put through this scheme without your help. You would, I am sure, like to know that since the scheme was started in September, 1936, almost 40,000 books have been sent out. I have interpreted the term "Prairies" very widely, and have tried to supply literature to groups of people in all isolated places of Canada, whose winter evenings are long and lonely. A grant from the Carnegie Trustees has helped me to supply books to students and others who wished to study some special subject. Thousands of books have been sent to school children. Canadian children are hungry for books, and show excellent taste in reading, often preferring the great classics of childhood to newer books.

I should like to thank His Excellency's and my personal secretary, Mrs. Killick, without whose co-operation and hard work I could not have carried on the scheme. Also Miss Esther Thompson of Winnipeg, Miss Bertha Oxner of Saskatoon, and Mrs. Ferguson of Trochu, Alberta, who supervised the sending out of the travelling libraries in the Prairie Provinces. Their work has been beyond praise, and I thank them many times for all they did.

My Prairie library scheme has brought me into close touch with many people, whose letters telling me of their lives, have been a constant interest to me.

To the Women's Organizations in Canada I would like to say a special word of thanks for the warmth of the welcome they always gave me when I went to their meetings. I should like also to send them my best wishes for their war work and their work when peace comes to us again.

To the Children's Organizations I would like to give my best wishes. The children in Canada have always welcomed me wherever I have been. With them lies the task of the future, and I am sure they will work to make the Canada of their generation a fine and happy place.

To my friends and fellow members of the Women's Institutes I would like to say how much I hope they will press on with their work in education and in all other lines. I have so much enjoyed my association with them here, and though I have not been able to answer their many kind letters sent to me in the last month, I would like to say how grateful I am to receive them. I hope that the Canadian and British Women's Institutes will always be linked together in the warmest friendship and closest association, and that we shall continue to work as ardently in the future for the welfare of the countryside as we have done in the past.

I leave Canada with a warmth at my heart, and gratitude for the love you have shown to my husband and myself. Two of my sons are with the Canadian Forces, and I shall be proud to count myself always part of Canada, wherever I am.

Speaking in French, Her Excellency said:—

To my friends of French-Canada, I send my most profound thanks. Their warm welcome and their consideration for me touched me to the depths of my heart.

In conclusion Lady Tweedsmuir said:—

I need no reminding of you all, but when I wrap around me your splendid present of Canadian furs I shall feel enclosed in your love and kindness and generosity. To the people of the Far North, to the people of the East and the West and the South, and the Central places of this great Dominion, I say "thank you and goodbye."

TRAVELERS

Mrs. A. R. Springett has left Montreal for Victoria to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Eric Elkington.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Spencer have returned to Vancouver from an extended motor trip to Toronto.

Mrs. Charles D. Roblin, of Winnipeg, is spending some time in Mexico and the southern states.

Mrs. Douglas Collier and her two children, who arrived in Montreal from Yokohama, Japan, recently, have left for Old Mystic, Conn., to be the guests of Mrs. Collier's mother, Mrs. George Middleton. They will return in March to take up residence in Montreal for several months. They expect to return to Japan in September.

Mrs. John Holt has left Quebec for a stay of several months in Victoria, where she will visit Mr. Herbert Dawson and Miss Dawson.

Mrs. Madge MacBeth, who has been spending a few weeks in Bermuda, has returned to Ottawa.

Mrs. Grasset Baldwin, of London, England, is spending the winter in Florida.

Mrs. N. J. Slater and Miss Marjorie Small, who have been spending a short time at Blue Sea Lake, have returned to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Curry have returned to Winnipeg from Nassau where they have been spending the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh G. Jones have left Montreal for Washington en route to the Southern States, where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Frank Ahearn and Miss Lillias Ahearn who have been spending several weeks at Sea Island, Georgia, have returned to Ottawa.

Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell Scott, who spent the winter in Arizona, have left for California and will return to Ottawa in April.

Mrs. Charles Wurtele and Miss Ann Wurtele of Goderich, Ontario, are spending the winter at "The Gables," Kissimmee, Florida.

Mrs. Victor Ross has left Toronto to visit Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin of Oshawa, at "Cedar Lodge," her house in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. de Gaspe Beaubien of Montreal, are spending a month at Palm Beach, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Bray.

Miss Annette Seagram and Miss Helen Murdoch, of Toronto, have taken an apartment in Miami, Florida, for six weeks.



LADY TWEEDSMUIR AND TWO OF HER SONS, Lieut. Alastair Buchan (left) and Lieut. John Buchan who inherits the title of Lord Tweedsmuir, both of whom are with the Canadian forces. The photograph was taken at Government House by "Jay".

THE CAMERA

Beware of Diffusion

BY "JAY"

AT A recent meeting of The Toronto Focal Forum, a photographic club comprising members of the Consolidated Press Ltd. and their friends, a number of portraits were taken under the supervising eyes of a well-known commercial photographer. At the following meeting the prints were judged and awards made.

Many very obvious errors were noticed, and in justice to the workers it must be admitted that these errors are common to beginners in this class of work.

Beginners in portraiture at home or under normal amateur conditions soon find that one of their major problems is to get the picture sharply defined. The set-up looks good in the view finder, or on the ground glass, but after the exposure is made and the negative ready for inspection, it proves to be less of a joy than first anticipated. The head, or portions of the body are blurred—out of focus—and then comes the question—why?

I think that in the majority of cases the answer will be incorrect focussing, or movement of camera or subject, or perhaps the introduction of diffusion, then again it might be a combination of some or all of the above.

Despite the fact that so many photographic writers advise against diffusion, amateurs and beginners still continue to use it and so spoil an otherwise splendid effort. It is rare indeed that any real artistic advantages can be attributed to diffusion, and to sum up the opinion of those writers I am acquainted with, we find that its indiscriminate use is to be severely deprecated.

Many users of the 35 m.m. camera adopt its use to cover up technical deficiencies, and it is I think unfair for me to confine this statement to them alone, as I find those employing larger types share the habit. The deliberate introduction of diffusion

is by that fact, a confession of either failure or dissatisfaction.

If a subject is perfectly treated in all respects, that is to say—if the focussing is correct, the placing well balanced, the exposure worked out to suit the type of negative required, and the subsequent development carried through for the correct gamma to give this type, we can expect a negative of perfect definition, and what advantage can be expected if we deliberately blur this definition? There can be no question about the preference for a well-defined photograph. It is more artistic, the clarity of its definition is more satisfying, and the straightforward story which it tells gives to maker and viewer alike a greater pleasure.

So, my advice to the home photographer is to make sure of three very important steps before pressing the release button, first see that the subject is well placed and illuminated, then make sure of the correct exposure, and lastly in the final print make sure that all the fine definition is brought out. And forget diffusion.

A New Book

Morgan and Lister of New York have added yet another book to the many that have been published during the past few years. This one deals with the Graphic and the Graflex method of photography, and also covers such subjects as press photography, how to sell to the various publications, the perfect negative, composition, and many other phases of work attributed to the larger camera.

I have already found the book most helpful, and believe it will be well received by all who want to make their hobby pay a few dividends. "Graphic and Graflex Photography" can be purchased from photographic dealers and the price in Canada is \$5.

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Eleven endowed bursaries are awarded annually.

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Boards Return, April 2
Day Girls, April 3

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AS THIS LITTLE GIRL LOOKS OUT into the Paris street, she wears a charming afternoon frock which is a miracle of small pleats from neck to hem. A row of buttons marches down the narrow front panel, and pairs of long tassels adorn the neck and waist in front. From "Grande Maison de Blanc."

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The everlasting "menu-worry" can be lessened by using the interesting recipes that can be made with fresh water Fish or sea Fish.

There are over 60 varieties of Canadian Food Fish and Shellfish available to you, almost all the year round, and they can be served in many delicious forms, tasty and appetizing to a degree that tickles the family palate.

Serve Fish often. It simplifies the task of getting meals and swells the chorus of admiration.

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Spring Casserole
2 cups cooked peas
2 cups flaked salmon—use oil and crushed soft bones
1/2 cup cream or whole milk
1/2 cup dry bread crumbs
1 tablespoon butter
Place peas and salmon in alternate layers in greased dish with seasoning. Pour over them the milk or cream, sprinkle with bread crumbs, dot with butter. Bake in moderate oven until crumbs are brown and cream has combined with other ingredients. If canned peas are used combine liquid with cream to make white sauce.

Baked Halibut with Tomato Sauce
2 pounds halibut
Salt and pepper
2 cups tomato soup
2 cups tomato sauce
Wipe slices of halibut with damp cloth or paper, place in buttered baking dish, pour the sauce or soup around the fish, and cook in moderate oven 35 minutes.

any day a fish day

100 Tempting Fish Recipes

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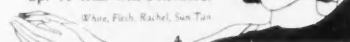
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BACK PAGE

End of a Legend

BY PHYLLIS M. CURRAN

SHE had always been delicate. Even as a child she had been spared measles and scarlet fever. Her parents took her from school at the first sign of an epidemic, and kept her home till it was over. "Poor Louise," they said, "she just can't stand as much as other children. She's so delicate."

Thus the legend began. Now, at forty-five, Louise was still fighting against believing it. Her blonde fragility, her transparent skin added to the illusion. It had been that which first attracted Roger. Roger who was so strong and tall. He told her she was like the Dresden shepherdess which stood on the mantel. He wanted to marry her.

Her parents had objected, of course. "She's not like other girls," they said, "she hasn't the strength to do housework, to bear children. Louise is too delicate. She couldn't stand marriage." But Roger wanted to take care of her. He was gently insistent. He would have a housekeeper. They would have no children.

For many years they had no children. Louise thought she wanted a child more than anything in the world. She made up her mind to speak to Roger about it. But suddenly she had to have her appendix removed. A specialist was brought to the city by plane. Her mother and father

BIOGRAPHY

MRS. OBLONG gets up at eight. To see her husband off to town. To wheedle and expostulate. And wear a purple dressing-gown.

Her husband sped to work, she speeds back to her pink untidy bower. And (second of her daily deeds) Goes to bed for another hour.

For sixty precious minutes more Mrs. Oblong out-maneuvres. The morning after the night before. Revengeful ghosts of hors d'oeuvres.

At ten o'clock she rises up. Like phoenix from her wrinkled sheets. Dirts another coffee-cup. A second time the morning greets.

At ten-fifteen Joy and Despair Begin to grip the Oblong breast: The "Happy Doodles" come on the air. Happy although by fate hard-pressed.

Listening to Ma, and Son, and Grandma. Mrs. Oblong is happy, too. Although hard-pressed by fate. The drama Gently moistens her eyes with dew.

She wipes away the happy tears Sprung from the wells of her humanity. And now the Oblong fancy veers In the direction of insanity.

Her eager fingers twirl the dials And find the jolly "Tuneful Knaves": Mrs. Oblong laughs and smiles With them across the ether-waves.

Extemporaneous sandwiches Fortify the Oblong will. Steady the Oblong hand which is Trembling slightly from last night still.

During her hasty breakfast-luncheon She forgets her load of care. Listening, languorously munching To "The Poet of the Air."

The radio begins to bore her. And disenchanted Mrs. O. Decides that there is nothing for her But to unto the movies go.

By two o'clock her hair's revised. Her body's parodied by clothes. Her face is neatly improvised. And she unto the movies goes.

For three hours in the thrilling gloom Mrs. Oblong loves and hates. Goes down gladly to her doom. Stands up to defy the fates.

At five o'clock she homeward plods With tired diurnal caravans. To resurrect her household gods. And disinter a meal from cans.

And then within the blue dinette She overwhelms her husband's ears With tales of dangers she has met. Of joys and sorrows, smiles and tears. And contrives somehow to forget She has not been alive for years.

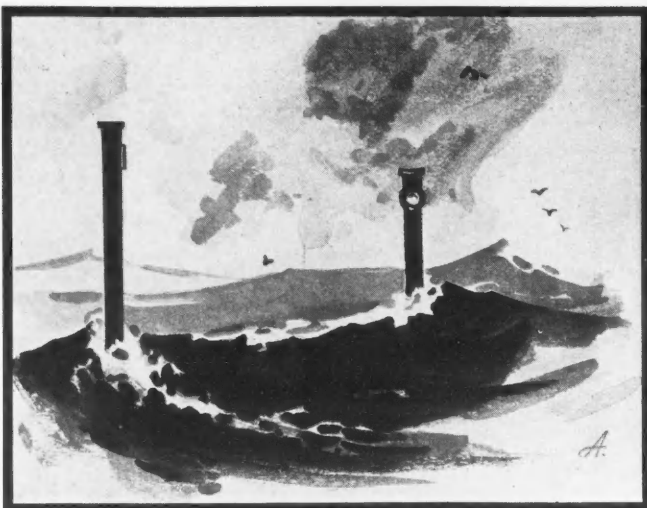
KENNETH MILLAR.

and Roger were beside her constantly. They feared she would never come through the operation alive.

After in the hospital they asked her if she was in pain. "I don't know," she would say, "it hurts a little, but I don't think it's really painful. I just don't know—" And it was then it occurred to her for the first time. She really didn't know. She didn't know what pain was. She had never felt it.

AFTER her operation, they took better care of her than ever. Roger was devoted. After two years she suggested they have a child. Roger was horrified.

Once she caught a cold. It turned into a slight case of pneumonia. Roger sat by her bed and held her hand. He said, "Are you in pain, my darling?"



"WHO ARE YOU STARING AT?"

She answered, "I don't know. I don't think so." But she knew that what she felt wasn't pain. Not real pain. She had never been allowed to feel it.

The miracle happened. She was to have a child. Roger was worried, and sent for her mother and father. She thought, "At last! At last I will know what Pain is." It was such a wonderful way to find out, she thought. It will make the bearing of my child mean so much more.

She tried to imagine what Pain would be like. It would bear no resemblance, she knew, to the dull ache after her operation, to the uncomfortable breathlessness of pneumonia. It would be like fire, she thought. Quick and piercing and sharp. It would try to take possession of her being. But she would fight it. In the end she would win. And out of the fire would come her child. She herself would be justified in being. She lay awake at night imagining what it would be like. She had never been so happy.

But in the end, they took even that away from her. The doctor had been kind. "I have been talking to your husband," he said, "we have both agreed that it would be better to take no chances. You understand that you are normal in every way, but perhaps not strong enough—"

So it was a Caesarian birth. Just like having her appendix out. Little Roger was a perfect baby in every way. But she never felt toward him as she had expected to, once. He was to have been her reminder. The reminder of a battle fought and won. Her triumph over pain. She had been cheated! But he was a sweet baby.

"If I could only know just once," she thought, "what pain is like." It was her thorn in the flesh. She had everything to make her happy. But nothing with which to compare her happiness.

One day she went downtown shopping. She was thinking of the suit she was going to buy for young Roger. His first pair of long trousers. She didn't notice the light change from green to red, or the car coming quickly down the street. She only heard the scream of brakes and a woman's warning cry—

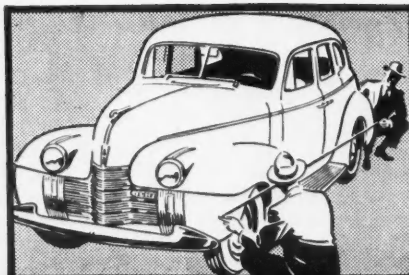
After the funeral Roger talked with the doctor. "I could bear it, if I only knew one thing," he said. "If I were sure she had died instantly and felt no pain. We always tried to spare her—" The doctor laid his hand on Roger's shoulder. "You may be sure," he said, "she felt nothing. I saw her immediately after the accident. There was the strangest look of peace on her face—"

More QUANTITY!

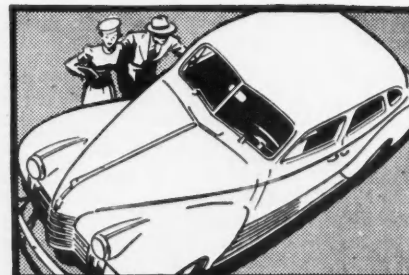
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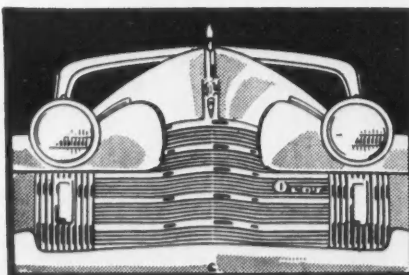
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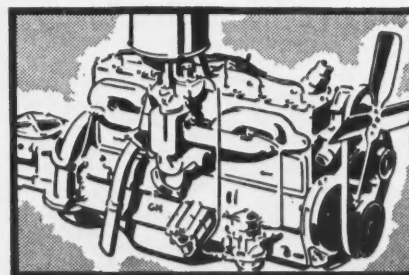
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